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THE
POCKET COMPANION
TO THE
BRITISH AND LONDON
PHARMACOPŒIAS

[illegible]

THE

BRITISH AND LONDON PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF 1851, 1864 & 1867.

THE

POCKET COMPANION

TO THE

BRITISH AND LONDON PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF 1851, 1864 & 1867,

COMPRISING

THE FORMULÆ OF THE THREE PHARMACOPŒIAS IN
PARALLEL COLUMNS; AN ABBREVIATED
MATERIA MEDICA; TABLES, &c.

BY

GEORGE BARBER,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT.
1867.

157. o. 118.

CONTENTS.

Page.

List of Old Preparations re-admitted 1

List of New Preparations 2

List of Altered Preparations 3

List of the Alterations in Nomenclature 4

Formulæ of the Three Pharmacopœias 5

Materia Medica 123

Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society ... 169

Diagnoses of the Natural Orders 177

Remarks on Percolation... 185

Poisons and their Antidotes 186

Table shewing the proportions in which some of the more powerful Medicines are contained in their Pharmacopœial Compounds 188

British and Metrical Weights and Measures ... 193

Table of Symbols and Equivalents 194

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

This little work is not intended as a substitute for the Pharmacopœia, but is simply designed to supply a compendious, yet complete epitome, for the daily use and reference of the Prescriber, Dispenser, and Student; enabling each, by the juxtaposition of the formulæ of the three Pharmacopœias, to ascertain the exact amount of alteration, without the necessity of referring to three separate volumes.

In this edition the Formulæ and Doses have been carefully revised in conformity with the new British Pharmacopœia of 1867; and, by the adoption of a smaller type, a reduction in size has been effected, which will make it better adapted for the pocket.

Several other improvements have been made, which the compiler trusts will increase its utility and value as a reliable and convenient book of reference.

51, Great George Street, Liverpool,
June, 1867.

⁂ Throughout the work the Formulæ under the words British and London, belong respectively to the Pharmacopœias of 1867 and 1851, unless otherwise indicated.

OLD PREPARATIONS RE-ADMITTED.

Acetum Cantharidis (L.)
„ Scillæ L.E.D.)
Amygdala amara (E.)
Atropiæ Sulphas (L.)
Canellæ Albæ Cortex (L.E.D.)
Confectio Opii (L.)
Decoctum Ulmi (L.)
Essentia Anisi (D.)
„ Menthæ Pip. (D.)
Extractum Lactucæ (L.)
„ Papaveris (L.E.)
„ Pareiræ (L.E.)
Infusum Aurantii Co. (L.)
„ Gentianæ Co. (L.)
Lactuca (D.)
Liq. Ammoniæ Acetatis (L.E.)
„ „ Citratis (L.)
„ Hydrarg. Perchlor. (L.)
„ Morphiæ Acet. (L.D.)
„ Pot. Effer. (L. 1836.)
„ Sodæ Effer. (L. 1836.)
„ Zinci Chloridi (D.)
Mistura Ferri Arom. (D.)
„ Sp. Vini. Gallici (L.)
Morphiæ Acetas (L.E.D.)
Ovi Vitellus (L.)
Oxymel Scillæ (L.)
Pilula Aloes et Ferri (E.)
„ Conii Comp. (L.)
„ Ipecac. c. Scilla (L.)
Plumbi Iodidum (L.E.D.)
Pyrethri Radix (L.E.)
Rhamni Succus (L.E.)
Sodæ Sulphas (L.E.D.)
Spirit. Ammon. Fœt (L.E.D.)
Spiritus Vini Gallici (L.)
Sulphuris Iodidum (L.D.)
Syrupus Rhamni (L.E.)
Tincturæ Cubebæ (D.)
„ Ferri Acetatis (D.)
„ Opii Ammon. (E.)
„ Quassiæ (E.)
Trochisci Sodæ Bicarb. (E.)
Unguent. Picis Liq. (L.E.D.)
„ Plumbi Acet. (L.)
„ „ Iodidi (L.E.)
„ Sulphuris Iodidi (L.)
Vinum Rhei (E.D.)

NEW PREPARATIONS AND DRUGS

Contained in the British Pharmacopœia of 1867.

Acidum Carbolicum.
Adeps Benzoatus.
Ammonii Bromidum.
Bismuthi Carbonas.
Cadmii Iodidum.
Cerii Oxalas.
Charta Epispastica.
Collodium Flexile.
Emp. Cerati Saponis.
„ Plumbi Iodidi.
Extractum Mezerei Æther.
„ Physostigmatis.
Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.
„ „ Gallici.
„ „ Tannici.
„ Amyli.
„ Boracis.
Linimentum Potassii Iodidi.
„ Sinapis Compositum.
Liquor Arsenici Hydrochlor.
„ Atropiæ Sulphatis.
„ Bismuthi et Am. Cit.
„ Ferri Perchloridi.
„ Iodi.
„ Lithiæ Effervescens.
„ Magnesiæ Carbonatis.
Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.
„ „ Nigra.
ura Sennæ Composita.
Sinapis.

Oleum Theobromæ.
Physostigmatis Faba.
Pilula Quiniæ.
Pulvis Opii Compositus.
Sodæ Citro-tartras Efferves.
Sumbul Radix.
Suppositoria Hydrargyri.
„ Plumbi Composita.
Syrupus Rhei.
Tinctura Chloroformi Comp.
„ Pyrethri.
„ Sumbul.
„ Veratri Viridis.
„ Zingiberis Fortior.
Trochisci Ferri Redacti.
„ Ipecacuanhæ.
„ Potassæ Chloratis.
Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.
„ Hydrargyri Comp.
„ Potassæ Sulphuratæ.
Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.
„ Chlori.
„ Coniæ.
„ Creasoti.
„ Iodi.
Veratri Viridis Radix.
Vinum Aurantii.
„ Ferri Citratis.
„ Quiniæ.

ALTERED PREPARATIONS.

Acidum Nitricum.
Aqua Anethi.
„ Carui.
„ Fœniculi.
Decoctum Aloes Comp.
Emplastrum Belladonnæ.
Enema Assafœtidæ.
Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.
„ et Ammoniæ Citras.
„ et Quiniæ Citras.
„ Oxidum Magneticum.
Ferrum Tartaratum.
Hydrargyri Perchloridum.
Infus. Gentianæ Comp.
„ Sennæ.
Linimentum Crotonis.
„ Iodi.
„ Terebinthinæ.
Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.
„ Ferri Perchloridi.
„ Pernitratis.
Mistura Ferri Composita.
Mucilago Tragacanthæ.
Pulvis Aromaticus.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.
„ Cajuputi.
„ Juniperi.
„ Lavandulæ.
„ Menthæ Piperitæ.
„ Myristicæ.
„ Rosmarini.
Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.
„ Morphiæ.
Trochisci Bismuthi.
„ Catechu.
Unguentum Hyd. Ammon.
„ „ Oxid. Rub.
„ Plumbi Carb.
„ Potassii Iodidi.
„ Sabinæ.
„ Sulphuris.
„ Zinci.
Vinum Ferri.
„ Opii.

ARTICLES OMITTED.

Catechu Nigrum.
Cocculus.
Nitrite of Soda.
Sp. Pyroxylicus Rect.
Unguentum Cocculi.

SUBSTITUTION.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Comp., for Pulvis Aromaticus.

ALTERATIONS OF NOMENCLATURE.

PRESENT NAME.	FORMER NAME.
Ammonii Chloridum	Ammoniæ Hydrochloras.
Antimonium Nigrum	Antimonii Sulphuretum.
Bismuthi Subnitras	Bismuthum Album.
Buchu Folia	Bucco.
Emplastrum Plumbi	Emplastrum Lythargyri.
Ferri Peroxidum Humidum	Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum.
„ Peroxidum Hydratum	Ferri Peroxidum.
Hydrargyri Perchloridum	Hydrargyri Chloridum.
„ Subchloridum	Calomelas.
Liq. Antimonii Chloridi	Liq. Antimonii Terchloridi.
„ Epispasticus	Linimentum Cantharidis.
„ Ferri Perchlor Fort	Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.
Mistura Gentianæ	Infusum Gentianæ Comp.
Ol. Myristicæ Expressum	Myristicæ Adeps.
Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Comp.	Pil Calomelas Comp.
„ Saponis Comp.	„ Opii.
Plumbi Oxidum	Lythargyrum.
Potassæ Prussias Flavæ	Ferrocyanide of Potassium
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Comp.	Pulvis Ipecac. c Opio.
„ Kino Comp.	„ Kino c Opio.
Sanguisuga Medicinalis	Sanguisuga Officinalis.
„ Officinalis	„ Medicinalis.
Soda Tartarata	Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras.
Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.	Tinct. Camph. c Opio.
Ung. Hydrarg. Subchlor.	Ung. Calomelas.
„ Iodi	„ Iodi Comp.
„ Zinci	„ Zinci Oxidi.

There are many other *minor* alterations in the names, which will be found in the Formulæ, such as Carui Fructus, for Carui; Conii Folia, for Conium, &c., &c.

ERRATA.

Page 45—3rd Line, for "Mezeroum" read "Mezereon."
Page 53—32nd line, for "Borium" read "Barium."
Page 60—21st line, for "Yolks of Eggs" read "Yolks of two Eggs."
Page 137—6th Line, for "Solanaceæ" read "Atropaceæ."
Page 140—13th line, for "Ruminatia" read "Ruminantia."
Page 147—19th line, for "Zinc" read "Lithia."
Page 160—1st line, for "Rhæados," read "Rhœados."
Page 160—15th line, for "Asagrœa" read "Asagræa."

THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF 1864 & 1867

COMPARED WITH THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1851.

Acetum. BRITISH. LONDON.

An acid liquid, prepared from Malt and unmalted grain, by the Acetous fermentation.

Dose—1 to 2 dr.

Acetum Cantharidis.

	British	London
Cantharides in powder	2 oz.	— 2 oz.
Glacial Acetic Acid	2 fl.oz.	—
Acetic Acid	18 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Mix 13 oz. of the Acetic Acid with the Glacial Acid and Cantharides; macerate at 200° for 2 hours, then percolate; lastly, pass the remaining Acetic Acid through it, press the contents, and filter. Product—1 pint.

Acetum Scillæ.

	British	London
Squill bruised	2½ oz.	— 2½ oz.
Dilute Acetic Acid	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.
Proof Spirit	1½ fl.oz.	— 1½ fl.oz.

Digest 7 days with gentle heat, add spirit, and filter.

Dose—15 to 40 m.

Acidum Aceticum. BRITISH LONDON.

An acid liquid prepared from wood, by destructive distillation, and containing 28 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid. Sp. Gr. 1·044

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.

Acetic Acid	... ...	1 pt.	— 23 dr.
Distilled Water	... ...	7 pt.	ad. 1 pt.
		S.G. 1·006	S.G. 1·008

Contains 3.63 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; Alk. Carbonates, Alk. Earths, Metallic Oxides and Carbonates; many Metals and other substances acted on by acids. **Dose**—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.

Concentrated Acetic Acid, containing 84 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid.

Sp. Gr. 1·065, congeals at 34°.

Acidum Arseniosum.

Commercial Arsenious Acid, purified by sublimation.

Incompatibles—See Liq. Arsenicalis. **Dose**—1-60th gr. to 1-12th in solution.

Acidum Benzoicum.

A Crystalline Acid obtained from Benzoin by sublimation.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; Carbonates; Metallic Oxides, and all substances that neutralize or combine with acids. **Dose**—10 gr. to 15 gr.

Acidum Carbolicum.

An Acid obtained from Coal Tar Oil. Sp. Gr. 1·065.

Dose—1 to 3 gr.; as Lotion, 1 in 40; Gargle, 1 in 200 parts of water.

Acidum Citricum. BRITISH. LONDON.

An Acid obtained from Lemon or Lime Juice.

20 grs. are saturated by 29 grs. Potass. Bicarb.
" " " 24 grs. Sodæ "
" " " 17 grs. Ammon. Carb.
17 grs. are equal to about ½ oz. Lemon Juice.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; Alkaline Earths, Carbonates and Sulphurets; Soaps. **Dose**—10 gr. to 30 gr.

Acidum Gallicum.

A crystalline acid, obtained from moistened Galls, by exposure to the air, boiling in water, and crystallization.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their Carbonates; Lime Water; Salts of Iron, and of most metals; the preparations of Cinchona Bark. **Dose**—2 gr. to 10 gr.

Acidum Hydrochloricum.

An Acid containing 31·8 per cent. of Hydrochloric Acid Gas. Sp. Gr. 1·16.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; Earths; Oxides and their Carbonates; Potas. Sulphuret; Potas. Tart.; Antim. Tart; prep. of Potash and Soda; Argent. Nit., Plumb. Acet., and all substances acted on by acids.

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Hydrochloric Acid	8 fl.oz. —	7½ fl.oz.
Distilled Water	18½ fl.oz.—	22½ fl.oz.
	S. G. 1·052.	S. G. 1·043.

(Product, 26½ fl.oz. at 60°) Sp.Gr. 1·052, Sp.Gr. 1·043;

OR,

(Hydrochloric Acid, 3060 gr.—Dist. Water to 20 fl.oz.)

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum.

An Acid containing 2 per cent. of real Acid. Sp. Gr. 0·997. (About half the strength of Ph. Eden.)

Incompatibles—Argent. Nit.; Hyd. Binoxid; most Metallic Salts; Alkaline Sulphurets, and Strychnia.
Dose.—2 m. to 8 m.

Acidum Nitricum. BRITISH. LONDON.

An acid containing 60 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid. Sp. Gr. 1·42, same strength as P. L.

Incompatibles—Oxides, Earths, Alkalies, and their Carbonates; Sulphurets; Plumb. Acet.; and Potas. Acet.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.

	1864.		
Nitric Acid ...	6 fl.oz.—	6 fl.oz. —	6 fl.oz.
Distilled Water ...	39 fl.oz.—	25 fl.oz. —	34 fl.oz.
(Product, 31 fl.oz. at 60°)		s.g. 1·101.	s.g. 1·082.

OR,

(Nitric Acid, 2400 gr. w.—Dist. Water ad. 1 pint.)

Dose.—10 m. to 30 m.

Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Nitric Acid	3 fl.oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	4 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	25 fl.oz.
	s.g. 1·074

Mix the Acids and add the water gradually after standing 24 hours.

Incompatibles—See Acid Hydrochloric. **Dose**—5 m. to 20 m·

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.

	1864.		
Phosphorus ...	413 gr. —	413 gr. —	360 gr.
Nitric Acid ...	4 fl.oz. —	6 fl.oz. —	4 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	ad. 20 fl.oz.	ad. 20 fl.oz.	ad. 20 fl.oz.
		s.g. 1·08.	s.g. 1·064.

Product, 20 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; Earths; some Metals and Metallic Oxides, and all other substances incompatible with Acids. **Dose**—10 m. to 30 m.

Acidum Sulphuricum.

BRITISH. LONDON.

Monohydrated Sulphuric Acid, containing about 79 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid. Sp. Gr. 1·843.

Incompatibles—Most of the Metals and their Oxides; Earths and their Carbonates; Alkaline Carbonates; Plumb. Acet.; Calc. Chlor.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.

Sulphuric Acid	2419 gr. w. or 3 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	40 fl.oz.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder ...	2 oz.
Ginger, in coarse powder ...	1¼ oz.
Digest 7 days and filter.	s.g. 0·927.

Dose—5 m. to 30 m.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.

Sulphuric Acid	7 fl.oz.	— 7½ fl.dr.
Distilled Water	76½ fl.oz.	ad. 80 fl.oz.
	s.g. 1·094.	s.g. 1·103.

(Product, 83½ fl.oz. at 60°)

OR,

(Sulphuric Acid, 1350 gr.—Dist. Water to 20 fl.oz.)

Dose—5 m. to 30 m.

Acidum Sulphurosum.

Sulphurous Acid Gas dissolved in water. Contains 9·2 per cent. by weight, or 20 times its volume of the Gas. Sp. Gr. 1·04.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Acidum Tannicum.

An Acid obtained from Galls., which yields about 33 per cent., and is soluble in Water, Spirit, and Glycerine.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their Carbonates; Lime Water; Salts of Iron and most Metals; Gelatine.
Dose—2 gr. to 10 gr.

Acidum Tartaricum. **BRITISH. LONDON.**

An Acid obtained from the Acid Tartrate of Potash; 20 grs. are neutralized by 27 grs. Potass, Bicarb, 22 grs. Sodæ Bicarb, and 15½ Ammon. Carb.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their Carbonates; most Earths, Oxides, and their Carbonates; Salts of Potash, Lime, and Lead. **Dose**—10 gr. to 30 gr.

Aconitia. (Aconitina P. L.)

An Alkaloid obtained from Aconite Root It is, without exception, the most virulent poison known, (Pareira.) (Used for Ung. Aconitia.)

Adeps Benzoatus.

Prepared Lard	16 oz.
Benzoin, in coarse powder ...	160 gr.

Heat in a water bath for two hours; stir frequently, and strain.

Adeps Præparatus.

Hog's Fat, purified by the removal of the membranes, liquifying in a water bath, and straining through linen.

Æther. (Æther Sulphuricus P. L.)

Oxide of Ethyl, with about 8 per cent. of Alcohol. Sp. Gr. 0·735.

Dose—20 m. to 1 dr.

Æther Purum.

Ether	
Distilled Water, of each ...	40 oz.
Lime, recently burned	½ oz.
Chloride of Calcium	4 oz.

Wash the Ether in two successive portions of the water, decant, and add the Lime and Calc. Chlor.; and after standing 24 hours, distil with a gentle heat. Sp. Gr. not exceeding 0·720.

Alumen.

A Sulphate of Ammonia and Alumina, crystallized from solution in water.

Dose—10 to 20 gr.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

Alum deprived of its water of crystallization by heat.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their Carbonates; Lime; Magnesia; Potas. Tart.; Plumb. Acet., and all vegetable astringents.

Ammoniæ Benzoas.

Solution of Ammonia	3 fl. oz.
Benzoic Acid	2 oz.
Distilled Water	4 fl. oz.

Dose—10 gr. to 20 gr.

Ammoniæ Carbonas.

A volatile and pungent ammoniacal salt, produced by submitting a mixture of Sulphate of Ammonia or Chloride of Ammonium, and Carbonate of Lime to sublimation.

Dose—3 to 10 gr. (20 gr. are neutralized by 23½ gr. of Citric Acid and 25½ gr. Tartaric Acid.)

Ammoniæ Phosphas.

Strong solution of Ammonia ...	8 fl. oz. or q.s.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid ...	20 fl. oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 20 gr.

Ammonii Bromidum.

Bromide of Ammonium.

Dose—2 to 20 gr.

Ammonii Chloridum. **BRITISH. LONDON.**

Chloride of Ammonium.

Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Antimonii Oxidum.

Oxide of Antimony.

Dose—1 gr. to 4 gr.

Antimonium Sulphuratum. (Ant. Oxysulphuretum P.L.

Sulphide of Antimony, with a small and variable amount of Oxide of Antimony.

Dose—1 gr. to 5 gr.

Antimonium Tartaratum. (Antim. Potas. Tart. P.L.)

Tartrate of Antimony and Potash.

Incompatibles—Acids; Alkalies and their Carbonates; some Earths; Metals and their Oxides; Aq. Calc.; Calc. Chlor.; Plumb. Acet., and Tinct. of Galls; Astringent Vegetable Infusions.

Dose—Diaphoretic, 1-16th gr. to 1-6th gr.; Emetic, 1 gr. to 2 gr.

Aqua Anethi. 1864.

Dill Fruit, bruised	... 20 oz	—16 oz.	—18 oz.
Water	... 2 gal	—2 gal.	— 2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Camphoræ.

Camphor, in small pieces	½ oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Aqua Carui. 1864.

Caraway, bruised ...	... 20 oz.	—16 oz.	—18 oz.
Water	... 2 gal.	— 2 gal.	— 2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Cinnamomi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	20 oz. —	18 oz.
Water	2 gal. —	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Destillata.

Water purified by distillation, rejecting the first and last portions.

Aqua Floris Aurantii.

The distilled water of the flowers of Citrus Bigaradia, and of Citrus Aurantium, imported from France.

Aqua Fœniculi.

		1864.
Sweet Fennel Fruit, bruised ...	16 oz. —	20 oz.
Water	2 gal. —	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Lauro-cerasi.

Fresh Laurel Leaves, chopped and bruised	16 oz.
Water	2½ pt.

Macerate 24 hours and distil 20 fl.oz.

Dose—5 m. to 30 m.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.

Oil of Peppermint	1½ fl.dr. —	2 fl.dr.
Water	1½ gal. —	1 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.

Oil of Spearmint	1½ fl.dr. —	2 fl.dr.
Water	1½ gal. —	1 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Pimentæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pimento, bruised	14 oz.	—12 oz.
Water	2 gal.	— 2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Rosæ.

Fresh Petals of the 100-leaved Rose	10 lb.	— 7½ lb.
Water	2 gal.	— 2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Aqua Sambuci.

Fresh Elder Flowers	10 lb.	— 7½ lb.
Water	2 gal.	— 2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon.

Argenti Nitras.

Refined Silver	3 oz.
Nitric Acid	2½ fl.oz.
Distilled Water	5 fl.oz.

Incompatibles.—Almost all Spring and River Water; Potash, Soda and their Carbonates; Soaps; Lime Water; Sulphuric, Hydrochloric, Tartaric Acids, and their Salts; Ammon. Carb.; Liq. Arsen.; Acid Hydrosulph.; Astringent Vegetable Infusions. **Dose**—1-6th gr. to ½ gr.

Argenti Oxidum.

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals	½ oz.
Solution of Lime	3½ pt.
Distilled Water	10 fl. oz.

Dose—½ gr. to 2 gr.

Atropia.

An Alkaloid obtained from Belladonna—an active poison.

Atropiæ Sulphas.

Atropia	120 gr.
Distilled Water	4 fl. dr.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	q.s.

Add the Acid gradually to the Atropia and Water, to neutralization, and evaporate to dryness, at a temperature not exceeding 100°.

Beberiæ Rulphas.

The sulphate of an alkaloid obtained from Nectandra or Bebeeru Bark.

Dose—1 to 10 gr.

Bismuthi Carbonas.

Purified Bismuth, in small pieces...	2 oz.
Nitric Acid	4 fl. oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia ...	6 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Bismuthi Subnitras. (Bismuthi Nitras P. L., Bismuthi Album 1864.)

Bismuth, in small pieces ...	2 oz.	— 2 oz.
Nitric Acid	4 fl.oz.	— 3 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	— 6 pt.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies, and their Carbonates and Sulphurets; Lime Water. **Dose**—5 gr. to 20 gr.

Bismuthum Purificatum.

Bismuth	10 oz.
Nitrate of Potash, in powder ...	2 oz.

Borax.

Biborate of Soda.

Dose—5 to 40 gr.

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Chloride of Calcium	5 oz.	
Carbonate of Soda	13 oz.	
Boiling Distilled Water ...	q.s.	

Incompatibles—Acids and Acidulous Salts.
Dose—10 gr. to 60 gr.

Calcis Hydras.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Lime, recently burned	32 oz.	
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	

Calcis Phosphas.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bone Ash...	4 oz.	
Hydrochloric Acid	6 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	2 pt.	
Solution of Ammonia	12 fl.oz. or q.s.	

Dose—10 gr. to 20 gr.

Carbo Animalis Purificatus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bone Black	16 oz.	
Hydrochloric Acid	10 fl.oz.	
Water	q.s.	

P. L. directs it to be made from bullock's blood.

Dose—20 gr. to 60 gr.

Cataplasma Carbonis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Wood Charcoal	½ oz.	— 3 dr.
Bread	2 oz.	— 2 oz.
Linseed Meal	1½ oz.	— 10 dr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Cataplasma Conii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hemlock Leaf, in powder ...	1 oz.	Ext. 1 oz.
Linseed Meal	3 oz.	— 4½ oz.
Water	10 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Cataplasma Fermenti.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Beer Yeast	6 fl.oz.	5 fl.oz.
Flour	14 oz.	12 oz.
Water, at 100°	6 fl.oz.	5 fl.oz.

Cataplasma Lini.

Linseed Meal	4 oz.	4½ oz.
Olive Oil	½ fl.oz.	
Boiling Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Cataplasma Sinapis.

Mustard	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Linseed Meal	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Boiling Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ. (Cat. Sodæ Chlorinatæ P.L.)

Solution of Chlorinated Soda	2 fl.oz.	2 fl.oz.
Linseed Meal	4 oz.	4½ oz.
Boiling Water	8 fl.oz.	6 fl.oz.

Cerii Oxalas.

A salt obtained as a precipitate by adding a solution of Oxalate of Ammonia to a soluble Salt of Cerium.

Dose—1 to 2 gr.

Charta Epispastica.

White Wax	4 oz.
Spermaceti	1½ oz.
Olive Oil	2 fl.oz.
Canada Balsam	¼ oz.
Resin	¾ oz.
Cantharides, in powder	1 oz.
Distilled Water	6 fl.oz.

Digest all the ingredients except the Canada Balsam in water bath 2 hours, stirring constantly, and strain; melt the residue in shallow dish, with the C. Balsam, and pass over the surface strips of paper, that a thin coating may be given.

Chloroformum. (Chloroformyl P. L.) BRIT. LONDON.

A volatile fluid obtained by distillation from a mixture of Chloride of Lime, Caustic Lime, and Spirit. Sp. Gr. 1·490.

Dose—3 m. to 10 m.

Collodium. (Formerly Collodion.)

Pyroxylin	1 oz.
Ether	36 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	12 fl.oz.

Collodium Flexile.

Collodion	6 fl.oz.
Canada Balsam	120 gr.
Castor Oil	1 fl.dr.

Confectio Opii.

Compound Powder of Opium...	192 gr.	—210 gr.
Syrup	1 fl.oz.	— 1 fl.oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 20 gr.

Confectio Piperis.

Black Pepper, in fine powder...	2 oz.	— 3 oz.
Clarified Honey...	15 oz.	— 6 oz.
Caraway, in fine powder ...	3 oz.	Sacch. 6 oz.
		Fœnic 9 oz.
		Enulæ 3 oz.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.

Hips, deprived of their Seeds...	16 oz.	— 12 oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	— 20 oz.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.

Fresh Red Rose Petals... ...	16 oz.	— 16 oz.
Refined Sugar	48 oz.	— 48 oz.

Confectio Scammonii.	**BRITISH.**		**LONDON.**
Scammony, or Resin of Scammony	3 oz.	—	3 oz.
Ginger, in fine powder	1½ oz.	—	1½ oz.
Oil of Caraway	60 m.	—	60 m.
Oil of Cloves	30 m.		Cloves 1½ oz.
Syrup	3 fl. oz.		S. Ros. q.s.
Clarified Honey	1½ oz.		

Dose—10 gr. to 30 gr.

Confectio Sennæ.

Senna, in fine powder	7 oz.	—	8 oz.
Coriander, in fine powder	3 oz.	—	4 oz.
Figs	12 oz.	—	12 oz.
Tamarinds	9 oz.	—	6 oz.
Cassia Pulp	9 oz.	—	6 oz.
Prunes	6 oz.	—	6 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	¾ oz.		Pulv. 3 oz.
Refined Sugar	30 oz.	—	30 oz.
Distilled Water	24 fl. oz.	—	60 fl. oz.

(Product 75 oz.)

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Confectio Sulphuris.

Sublimed Sulphur	4 oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash	1 oz.
Syrup of Orange Peel	4 fl. oz.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Confectio Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine	1 fl. oz.
Liquorice Powder	1 oz.
Clarified Honey	2 oz.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Creta Præparata. BRITISH. LONDON.

Chalk purified by washing with water.

Incompatibles—See Calcis Carb. Precip.
Dose—10 gr. to 60 gr.

Cupri Sulphas.

Commercial Sulphate of Copper, re-crystallized.

Dose—Astringent, ¼ gr. to 2 gr.; Emetic, 5 gr. to 10 gr.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.

	1864.		
Ext. of Socotrine Aloes	130 gr.—	120 gr.	— 90 gr.
Myrrh, bruised ...	120 gr.—	90 gr.	— 90 gr.
Saffron, chopped fine	120 gr.—	90 gr.	— 90 gr.
Carbonate of Potash	80 gr.—	60 gr.	— 60 gr.
Extract of Liquorice	1 oz.—	1 oz.	— 7 dr.
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms ...	8 oz.—	8 fl.oz.	— 7 fl.oz.
Distilled Water ...	24 oz.—	22 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.
Boil 5 minutes, product,		30 fl.oz.	— 27 fl.oz.

(Contains 4 gr. Aloes in 1 oz.)

Incompatibles—Acids; Acidulous, Earthy, and Metallic Salts; and all substances which are decomposed by Potas. Carb. **Dose**—½ oz. to 2 oz.

Decoctum Cetrariæ.

Iceland Moss	1 oz.	— 5 dr.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	— 1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot, product, 20 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies and their Carbonates; most Metallic Salts and Iodine.

Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ. BRITISH. LONDON.

Yellow Cinchona Bark, 1864.
in coarse powder ... 1 oz — 1¼ oz. — 10 dr.
Distilled Water ... ... 1 pt. — 1 pt. — 1 pt.
Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain when cold, product, 20 fl. oz.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies and their Carbonates; Lime Water; most Metallic Salts and Gelatine.
Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Decoctum Granati Radicis.

Pomegranate Root Bark sliced 2 oz. —Bark 2 oz.
Distilled Water ... ... 2 pt. — 2 pt.
Boil to a pint, and strain.

Incompatibles--The Alkalies and their Carbonates; Lime Water; most Metallic Salts and Preparations of Cinchona Bark. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.

Cinnamon, in coarse powder ... 60 gr.
Logwood, in chips ... ... 1 oz. — 2 dr.
Distilled Water ... ... 1 pt. — 1½ pt.
Boil 10 minutes, add cinnamon towards the end, product ... 20 fl. oz. — 20 fl. oz.

Incompatibles—Acids; Lime Water; and most Metallic Salts. **Dose**—1 dr. to 2 oz.

Decoctum Hordei.

Pearl Barley ... ... 2 oz. — 10 dr.
Distilled Water ... ... 1½ pt. — 2¼ pt.

Wash in cold water, boil 20 minutes, product, 1 pt.

Decoctum Papaveris.

Poppy Capsules, freed from seeds 2 oz. — 2 oz.
Distilled Water ... ... 1½ pt. — 2 pt.
Boil 10 minutes, product 20 fl. oz. Boil 15 minutes.
Used externally as an anodyne fomentation.

Decoctum Pareiræ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Pareira Root, sliced	1½ oz.	—	10 dr.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	—	1½ pt.

Boil 10 minutes, product, 1 pt.

Incompatibles—The persalts of Iron and most Metallic preparations. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Decoctum Quercus.

	1864.				
Oak Bark, bruised	1½ oz.	—	1¼ oz.	—	10 dr.
Distilled Water ...	1 pt.	—	1 pt.	—	1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, product, 1 pt.

Incompatibles—Metallic Salts; Sol. of Isinglass; Dec. Cinchona; Alkalies destroy its astringency.

Decoctum Sarsæ.

Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	2½ oz.	split	2½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	1½ pt.	—	2 pt.

Digest 1 hour, boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, product, 1 pt.

Incompatibles—Lime Water; Plumb. Acet.; some Salts of Mercury, and other Metals. **Dose**—2 oz. to 10 oz.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	2½ oz.	split	2½ oz.
Sassafras, in chips	¼ oz.	—	2½ dr.
Guaiacum Wood Turnings ...	¼ oz.	—	2½ dr.
Fresh Liquorice Root, bruised	¼ oz.	—	2½ dr.
Mezereon Bark	60 gr.	—	45 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	1½ pt.	—	1 pt.

Digest 1 hour, boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, product, 1 pt.

Dose—2 oz. to 10 oz.

Decoctum Scoparii. (Dec. Scoparii Co. P. L.)

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Broom Tops, dried	1 oz.	—	½ oz.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.
	Juniper		½ oz.
	Dandelion		½ oz.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, product, 20 fl.oz.

Dose—2 oz. to 4 oz.

Decoctum Taraxaci.

Dried Dandelion Root, sliced and bruised	1 oz. fresh		4 oz.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	—	1½ pt.
Boil 10 minutes, product	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Dose—2 oz. to 4 oz.

Decoctum Ulmi.

Elm Bark, cut in small pieces...	2½ oz.	—	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Dose—2 to 4 oz.

Digitalinum. (Formerly Digitalin.)

The active principle obtained from Digitalis.

Dose—1-60th gr. to 1-30th.

Elaterium. (Extractum Elaterii P. L.)

The dried sediment of the juice of the fruit of squirting Cucumber, very nearly ripe.

Dose—1-16th gr. to ½ gr.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyro.

Ammoniacum	12 oz.	—	12 oz.
Mercury	3 oz.	—	3 oz.
Olive Oil	1 fl.dr.	—	1 fl.dr.
Sulphur	8 gr.	—	8 gr.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

	1864.		1867.		LONDON.
Extract of Belladonna	3 oz.	—	3 oz.	—	3 oz.
Resin Plaster ...	1½ oz.	—	3 oz.	E.Sap.	3 oz.
Rectified Spirit	(E. Sap. 1½ oz.)		6 fl.oz.		

Rub the extract and spirit in a mortar, and when the insoluble matter has subsided, decant the clear solution. Remove the spirit by distillation, and mix the extract obtained with the resin plaster, by heating in a water bath to a proper consistence.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.

Cantharides, in coarse powder...	4 oz.
Boiling Water	20 fl.oz.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg ...	4 oz.
Yellow Wax	4 oz.
Resin	4 oz.
Soap Plaster	52 oz.
Resin Plaster	32 oz.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

Cantharides, in fine powder ...	12 oz.	—	12 oz.
Yellow Wax	7½ oz.	—	7½ oz.
Prepared Suet	7½ oz.	—	7½ oz.
Resin	3 oz.	—	3 oz.
Lard	6 oz.	—	6 oz.

Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.

Hard Soap, in powder	10 oz.
Yellow Wax	12½ oz.
Olive Oil	20 fl.oz.
Oxide of Lead	15 oz.
Vinegar	1 gal.

Emplastrum Ferri.

Peroxide of Iron, in fine powder	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Burgundy Pitch...	2 oz.	G. Thus.	2 oz.
Lead Plaster	8 oz.	—	8 oz.

Emplastrum Galbani.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Galbanum	1 oz.	— 2 oz.
Ammoniacum	1 oz.	A. Turp. 2 dr.
Yellow Wax	1 oz.	G. Thus. 6 dr.
Lead Plaster	8 oz.	— 9 oz.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri. 1864.

Mercury	3 oz.	— 3 oz.	— 3 oz.
Olive Oil	1 fl.oz.	— 1 fl.dr.	— 1 fl.dr.
Sulphur ...	(Resin 1 oz)	— 8 gr.	— 8 gr.
Lead Plaster ...	6 oz.	— 6 oz.	— 12 oz.

Emplastrum Opii.

Opium, in very fine powder ...	1 oz.	Ext. 1 oz.
Resin Plaster	9 oz.	Thus. 2 oz.
		Aqua Bul. 1 oz.
		Emp. Plumb. 8 oz.

Emplastrum Picis.

Burgundy Pitch...	26 oz.	— 24 oz.
Frankincense	13 oz.	— 12 oz.
Resin	4½ oz.	— 4 oz.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg ...	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Yellow Wax	4½ oz.	— 4 oz.
Olive Oil...	2 fl.oz.	— 2 fl.oz.
Water	2 fl.oz.	— 2 fl.oz.

Emplastrum Plumbi. (Emp. Lytharg. 1864.)

Oxide of Lead	64 oz.	— 72 oz.
Olive Oil	1 gal.	— 1 gal.
Water	3½ pt.	— 2 pt.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of Lead	1 oz.
Soap Plaster	4 oz.
Resin Plaster	4 oz.

Emplastrum Resinæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Resin, in powder	4 oz.	— 4 oz.
Lead Plaster	32 oz.	— 18 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	2 oz.	

Emplastrum Saponis.		
Hard Soap, in powder	6 oz.	Sliced 6 oz.
Lead Plaster	36 oz.	— 36 oz.
Resin, in powder	1 oz.	— 1 oz.

Enema Aloes.		
Aloes	40 gr.	— 40 gr.
Carbonate of Potash	15 gr.	— 15 gr.
Mucilage of Starch ...	10 fl.oz.	D. Hord. 10 fl.oz.

Enema Assafœtidæ.		
Assafœtida	30 gr.	— 30 gr.
Distilled Water	4 oz.	D. Hord. 5 oz.

(1864—Tinct. Assaf. ½ oz.; Mucilage of Starch, 4 oz.)

Enema Magnesiæ Sulphatis.		
Sulphate of Magnesia	1 oz.	
Olive Oil	1 fl.oz.	
Mucilage of Starch	15 fl.oz.	

Enema Opii.		
Tincture of Opium	30 m.	— 15 m.
Mucilage of Starch	2 fl.oz.	— 2 fl.oz.

Enema Tabaci.		
Leaf Tobacco	20 gr.	— 20 gr.
Boiling Water	8 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Oil of Turpentine	1 fl.oz.	—	1 fl.oz.
Mucilage of Starch ...	15 fl.oz.	D. Hord.	19 fl.oz.
			Yolk of 1 Egg.

Essentia Anisi.

			DUBLIN.
Oil of Aniseed	1 fl.oz.	—	1 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 fl.oz.	—	9 fl.oz.

Dose—10 to 20 m.

Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ.

			DUBLIN.
English Oil of Peppermint ...	1 fl.oz.	—	1 fl oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 fl.oz.	—	9 fl oz.

Dose—10 to 20 m.

Extractum Aconiti.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and flowering tops of Aconite evaporated to an extract.

Dose—1 gr. to 2 gr.

Extractum Aloes Barbadensis.

Barbadoes Aloes purified by solution in water, straining, and subsequent evaporation.

Dose—2 gr. to 6 gr.

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ. (Ext. Aloes P. L.)

Socotrine Aloes purified as above.

Dose—2 gr. to 6 gr.

Extractum Anthemidis.

Chamomile Flowers	16 oz.
Oil of Chamomile	15 m.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—2 gr. to 10 gr.

Extractum Belæ Liquidum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bael Fruit	16 oz.	
Distilled Water	12 pt.	
Rectified Spirit	2 fl.oz.	
Product, 16 fl.oz.		

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Extractum Belladonnæ.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of Belladonna, evaporated to an extract.

Dose—¼ gr. to 1 gr.

Extractum Calumbæ.

Calumba Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.	
Distilled Water	4 pt.	

Dose—2 gr. to 10 gr.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.

Indian Hemp, in coarse powder	16 oz.	
Rectified Spirit	4 pt.	

Dose—¼ gr. to 1 gr.

Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liquidum. (Inf. Cinch. Spis. P. L.)

Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder	16 oz.	— 16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	1 fl.oz.	— q.s.
Distilled Water	q.s.	[illegible]
Product, 4 fl. oz.	s.G. 1·100.	

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Extractum Colchici.

The juice of the Fresh Colchium Corms, evaporated to an extract, after the feculence has deposited.

Dose—½ gr. to 2 gr.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Fresh Colchium Corms ...	7 lb.	—	24 oz.
Acetic Acid	6 fl.oz.	—	6 fl.oz.

Proceed as above.

Dose—½ gr. to 2 gr.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.

Colocynth pulp	6 oz.
Extract of Socotrine Aloes ...	12 oz.
Resin of Scammony	4 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	3 oz.
Cardamoms, freed from the capsules	1 oz.
Proof Spirit	1 gal.

Dose—3 gr. to 10 gr.

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of Hemlock, evaporated to an extract.

Dose—2 gr. to 6 gr.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

Ergot, in coarse powder ...	16 oz.
Ether	20 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	3½ pt.

Product, 16 fl.oz.

The Ether is merely employed to separate the inert oil. (1 dr. contains 1 dr. of Ergot.)

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Extractum Filicis Liquidum.

Fern root, in coarse powder ...	32 oz.
Ether	4 pt. or q.s.

Exhaust by percolation, and evaporate to an oily extract.

Dose—15 m. to 30 m.

Extractum Gentianæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gentian Root, sliced	16 oz.	18 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.	3 gal.

Dose—2 gr. to 10 gr.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

Liquorice Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.	15 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	1 gal.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

Logwood, in fine chips	16 oz.	15 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Dose—10 gr. to 30 gr.

Extractum Hyoscyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of Hyoscyamus, evaporated to an extract.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Extractum Jalapæ.

Jalap, in coarse powder	16 oz.	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 pt.	4 pt.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Dose—5 gr. to 15 gr.

Extractum Krameriæ.

Rhatany, in coarse powder	16 oz.	
Distilled Water	1 gal.	

Dose—5 gr. to 20 gr.

Extractum Lactucæ.

The expressed juice of the flowering herb of Lettuce, evaporated at 160° to an extract.

Dose—5 gr. to 15 gr.

Extractum Lupuli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hop	16 oz.	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	1½ pt.	—
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Dose—5 gr. to 15 gr.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.

Mezereon Bark	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 pt.
Ether	1 pt.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.

Nux Vomica	16 oz.	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.	6 pt.

Dose—½ gr. to 2 gr.

Extractum Opii.

Opium, in thin slices	16 oz.	18 oz.
Distilled Water	6 pt.	5 pt.

Dose—½ gr. to 2 gr.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

		1864.
Extract of Opium	1 oz.	1 oz.
Distilled Water	16 fl.oz.	17 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 fl.oz.	3 fl.oz.

Product, 20 fl.oz.

(Nearly 22 grs. of Extract of Opium in 1 fl.oz.)

Incompatibles—Most Metallic Salts; the Alkalies and their Carbonates. **Dose**—10 m. to 40 m.

Extractum Papaveris.

Poppy Capsules, freed from the seeds	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2 fl.oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—2 gr. to 5 gr.

Extractum Pareiræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pareira Root, sliced	16 oz.	— 20 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	1 gal.	— 1 gal.

Dose—10 gr. to 20 gr.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.

Pareira Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	1 gal.
Rectified Spirit	3 fl.oz.

Product, 16 fl.oz.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Extractum Physostigmatis.

Calabar Bean, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit of Wine ...	4 pints.

Dose—1-16th to ¼ gr.

Used externally for contracting the pupil of the eye. (Internally a strong sedative poison.)

Extractum Quassiæ.

Quassia Wood, rasped	16 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—3 gr. to 5 gr.

Extractum Rhei.

Rhubarb, sliced or bruised ...	16 oz.	— 15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	10 fl.oz.	proof 20 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	5 pt.	— 7 pt.

Dose—5 gr. to 15 gr.

Extractum Sarzæ Liquidum.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	16 oz.	—	20 oz.
Distilled Water at 160°	14 pt.	—	20 pt.
Rectified Spirit	1 fl.oz.	—	1 fl.oz.

Product, 8 fl.oz. S.G. 1·095.

Dose—2 dr. to 4 dr.

Extractum Stramonii.

Stramonium Seeds, in coarse powder	16 oz.	—	15 oz.
Ether	q.s.	—	
Proof Spirit	q.s.	—	1 gal.
Distilled Water	q.s.	—	

Dose—¼ gr. to ½ gr.

Extractum Taraxaci.

The expressed juice of fresh Dandelion Root, evaporated at 160° to an extract, after the feculence has deposited.

Dose—5 gr. to 30 gr.

Fel. Bovinum Purificatum.

Fresh Ox Bile	20 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	40 fl.oz.

Mix and set aside for 12 hours, decant and evaporate to an extract.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Ferri Arsenias.

Sulphate of Iron	9 oz.
Arseniate of Soda, dried at 300°	4 oz.
Acetate of Soda	3 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—1-16th gr. to ¼ gr.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.

	1867.		1864.
Sulphate of Iron	2 oz.	—	2 oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia	1¼ oz.	Soda	2½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	2 gal.	—	2 gal.
Refined Sugar	1 oz.	—	1 oz.

Incompatibles—Acids; Acidulous Salts; and all astringent Decoctions and Infusions.

Dose—5 gr. to 20 gr. (contains 57 per cent. of Fer. Carb.)

Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras.

			1864.
Solution of Persulphate of Iron	8 fl.oz.	—	8 fl.oz.
Solution of Ammonia	19½ fl.oz.	—	14 fl.oz.
Citric Acid, in crystals	4 oz.	—	5 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	—	q.s.

Incompatibles—The Mineral Acids; Potash; Soda; Lime Water; and all preparations containing Tannic Acid.
Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Ferri et Quinæ Citras.

			1864.
Solution of Persulphate of Iron	4½ fl.oz.	—	3 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	—	q.s.
Citric Acid, in crystals	3 oz.	—	2¼ oz.
Sulphate of Quinia	1 oz.	—	380 gr.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	12 fl.dr.		Ac.Mur. q.s.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.	—	q.s.
			Fer. Sulph. 1 oz.
			Sol. Soda 36 fl.oz.
			Sol. Bar. Chlor. q.s.

(Contains 1 gr. of Quinine in 6 grs.)

Incompatibles—The Mineral Acids; Potash, Soda, Ammonia, and their Carbonates; Lime Water; and all preparations containing Tannic Acid. **Dose**—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Ferri Iodidum.

Fine Iron Wire	1½ oz.
Iodine	3 oz.
Distilled Water	15 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—Potash, Soda, Ammonia, and their Carbonates; Lime Water; and all substances incompatible with Ferri Sulph. **Dose**—1 gr. to 5 gr.

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.

	1867.		1864
Solution of Persulphate of Iron	5½ fl.oz.	—	—
Sulphate of Iron	2 oz.	—	6 oz.
Solution of Soda...	80 fl.oz.	—	58 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	—	q.s.
			Ac. Nit. 2 fl.oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. (Ferri Sesquioxidum P.L.) (Ferri Peroxidum 1864.)

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron dried and heated until it ceases to lose weight.

Dose—5 gr. to 30 gr.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum. (Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum 1864.)

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	4 fl.oz.
Solution of Soda	33 fl.oz.
Distilled Water...	20 fl.oz.

(This preparation, when used, should be freshly made.)

Dose—¼ oz. to ½ oz. Mix the Iron with the Water, add the Soda, and wash the precipitate on a calico filter, until the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with Chloride of Barium.

Ferri Phosphas.

Sulphate of Iron	3 oz.
Phosphate of Soda	2½ oz.
Acetate of Soda	1 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	4 pt.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Proceed as above.

Ferri Sulphas.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Iron Wire	4 oz.	—	1 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	4 fl.oz.	—	1 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.	—	4 pt.
	Fer. Sulph. 48 oz.		

Incompatibles—Potash, Soda, Ammonia and their Carbonates; Lime Water; Calc. Chlor.; Plumb. Acet.; Soaps; Baryta; Strontia; Astringent Vegetable Substances.

Dose—1 gr. to 5 gr.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata.

Iron Wire	4 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	4 fl. oz.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.
Rectified Spirit	8 fl. oz.

Pour the water on the Iron, add the acid, and when the disengagement of gas has nearly ceased, boil for 10 minutes, and filter into a vessel containing the Spirit.

Dose—1 gr. to 5 gr.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.

Sulphate of Iron dried at a moderate heat, and finally raised to 400° until vapour ceases to be given off.

Dose—½ gr. to 3 gr.

Ferrum Redactum.

Metallic Iron, with a variable amount of Magnetic Oxide of Iron, prepared by passing dry Hydrogen over Peroxide of Iron in a gun barrel.

Dose—1 gr. to 5 gr.

Ferrum Tartaratum. (Ferri Pot. Tart. P. L.)

	BRITISH.		1864.
Solution of Persulphate of Iron	5½ fl.oz.	—	4 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	10 fl.oz.		Sol.Sod.2pt.
Acid Tartrate of Potash ...	2 oz.	—	q.s.
Distilled Water	q.s.	—	4 gal.

Incompatibles—See Ferri Ammon. Citras. **Dose**—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Glycerinum.

A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr. Sp. Gr. 1·25.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Carbolic Acid	1 oz.
Glycerine...	4 fl.oz.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Gallic Acid	1 oz.
Glycerine...	4 fl.oz.

Mix and dissolve with a gentle heat.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.

Tannic Acid	1 oz.
Glycerine...	4 fl.oz.

Mix and dissolve with a gentle heat.

Glycerinum Amyli.

Starch, in powder	1 oz.
Glycerine...	8 fl.oz.

Mix, and apply a heat gradually raised to 240°, and continue constantly stirring until a translucent jelly is formed.

Glycerinum Boracis.	BRITISH.	LONDON,
Borax, in powder	1 oz.	
Glycerine...	4 fl.oz.	

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. (Hyd. Biniod. P. E.)

Perchloride of Mercury ...	4 oz.
Iodide of Potassium	5 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	4 pt.

Dose—1-16th gr. to ¼ gr.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride. (Hyd. Iodid. P. L.)

Mercury, by weight	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Iodine	278 gr.	—300 gr.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.	— q.s.

Dose—1 gr. to 3 gr.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. (Hyd. Nitrico—oxid. P.L.)

	1864		
Mercury, by weight	8 oz.	— 8 oz.	— 9 oz.
Nitric Acid ...	3 fl.oz.	— 4½ fl.oz.	— 4½ fl.oz.
Water	2 fl.oz.	— 2 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. (Hyd. Bichlor. P. L. Hyd. Chlor. 1864.)

Sulphate of Mercury	20 oz.	Mercury 24 oz.
Chloride of Sodium, dried ...	16 oz.	— 18 oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese ...	1 oz.	Ac. Sul. 21½ fl.oz.

Incompatibles—Potash, Soda, Ammonia, and their Carbonates; Lime Water; Antim. Tart.; Argent. Nit; Plumb. Acet.; Sulphurets; Soaps; many Metals; Bitter and Astringent Infusions, or any containing Albumen.

Dose—1-16th gr. to ⅛ gr.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. (Hydrarg. Chlor. P. L.) (Calomelas, 1864.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Mercury	10 oz.	Ac. Sul 21½ dr.
Mercury, by weight	7 oz.	6 oz.
Chloride of Sodium, dried ...	5 oz.	18 dr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	q.s.	

Dose—½ gr. to 5 gr.

Hydrargyri Sulphas.

Mercury	20 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	12 fl.oz.

Hydrargyrum.

Mercury of Commerce... ...	48 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	3 fl.dr.
Distilled Water...	q.s.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. (Hyd. Ammon. Chlor P.L.)

Perchloride of Mercury ...	3 oz.	3 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	4 oz.	4 oz.
Distilled Water	8 pt.	8 pt.

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ.

Mercury, by weight	3 oz.	3 oz.
Prepared Chalk	6 oz.	5 oz.

Dose—3 gr. to 8 gr.

Infusum Anthemidis.

Chamomile Flowers	½ oz.	2½ dr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Iron, Mercury, Silver, and Lead.

Dose—1 oz. to 4 oz.

Infusum Aurantii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small ...	½ oz.	
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Iron. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Aurantii Composita.

Bitter Orange Peel, cut small ...	¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Fresh Lemon Peel	60 gr.	60 gr.
Cloves, bruised	30 gr.	30 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 15 minutes, and strain.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Buchu. (Inf. Bucco 1864.)

Buchu Leaves, bruised ...	½ oz.	⅛ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Iron and Astringent preparations. **Dose**—1 oz. to 4 oz.

Infusum Calumbæ.

Calumba Root, cut small ...	½ oz.	2½ dr.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	Boiling 10 fl.oz.

Macerate 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Lead; Corrosive Sublimate, and Lime Water. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Caryophylli.

Cloves, bruised	¼ oz.	1½ dr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Iron, Zinc, Lead, Silver, and Antimony; Lime Water; and Gelatine. **Dose**—1 oz. to 4 oz.

Infusum Cascarillæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Cascarilla Bark	1 oz.	—	6 dr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	—	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—See Infus. Caryophilli. **Doze**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Catechu. (Inf. Catechu Co. P.L.)

Pale Catechu, in coarse powder	160 gr.	—	180 gr.
Cinnamon, bruised	30 gr.	—	30 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	—	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies and Alkaline Earths; most Metallic Salts; Gelatine; most Vegetable Infusions containing an Alkaloid, as Dec. Cinchonæ.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Chiratæ.

Chiretta, cut small	¼ oz.
Distilled Water at 120°... ...	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles -Most Metallic Salts. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ. (Inf. Cinchonæ P.L.)

Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder	½ oz.	—	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	—	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—See Dec. Cinchonæ. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Cuspariæ.

Cusparia Bark, in coarse powder	½ oz.	—	2½ dr.
Distilled Water, 120°	10 fl.oz.	—	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most Metallic Salts and Tincture of Galls.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Cusso.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Kousso, in coarse powder	¼ oz.	
Boiling Distilled Water	4 fl.oz.	

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, without straining.

Dose—4 oz. to 8 oz.

Infusum Digitalis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Digitalis Leaves	30 gr.	30 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.
		Sp. Cin. ½ oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most Metallic Salts and preparations of Cinchona. **Dose**—¼ oz. to ½ oz.

Infusum Dulcamaræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Dulcamara, bruised	1 oz.	
Boiling Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies and their Carbonates.
Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Ergotæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ergot, in coarse powder	¼ oz.	
Boiling Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	

Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gentian Root, sliced	1 dr.	1 dr.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised	1 dr.	1 dr.
Fresh Lemon Peel	¼ oz.	2 dr.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Iron, Lead, and analogous Salts.
Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Krameriæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhatany Root, bruised... ...	½ oz.	— ½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Iron; Lime Water; and all substances acted on by Vegetable Astringents.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Lini. (Inf. Lini Co. P. L.)

Linseed	160 gr.	—180 gr.
Fresh Liquorice Root, sliced ...	60 gr.	— 60 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 4 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most Metallic Salts.

Infusum Lupuli.

Hops	½ oz.	— 3 dr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Maticæ.

Matico Leaves, cut small ...	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Iron. **Dose**—1 oz. to 4 oz.

Infusum Quassiæ.

Quassia, in chips	60 gr.	— 20 gr.
Cold Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	Boiling 10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of Lead and Silver. **Dose**—1 oz. to

Infusum Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, in thin slices... ...	¼ oz.	1½ dr.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The Mineral Acids; Metallic Solutions; some Astringent Infusions. Alkalies darken the colour, but do not decompose it. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Rosæ Acidum. (Inf. Rosæ P. L.)

Red Rose Petals...	¼ oz.	1½ dr.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	60 m.	45 m.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.
		Sacch. 3 dr.

Infuse ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; Earths; and all substances which act on, or combine with Sulphuric Acid;—Ferri Sulph. gives it a brown colour; Plumb. Acet. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Senegæ. (Decoct. Senegæ P. L.)

Senega Root, bruised	¼ oz.
Boiling distilled Water... ...	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Sennæ. (Inf. Sennæ Co. P. L.)

	1864.		
Senna	½ oz.	1 oz.	7½ dr.
Ginger, sliced	30 gr.	30 gr.	40 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Strong Acids; Lime Water; and most Metallic Salts. **Dose**—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Serpentariæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Serpentary Root	¼ oz.	2 dr.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Uvæ Ursi. (Dec. Uvæ Ursi P. L.)

Bearberry Leaves	½ oz.	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their Carbonates; Lime Water and most Metallic Salts; Dec. Cinchonæ.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Infusum Valerianæ.

Valerian, bruised	120 gr.	120 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain ½ hour.

Doze—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Iodum. (Iodinium P. L.)

Iodine of Commerce purified by Sublimation.

Jalapæ Resina.

Jalap, in coarse powder	8 oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.
Distilled Water	4 fl.oz.

Dose—2 gr. to 5 gr.

Linimentum Aconiti.

Aconite Root, in powder	20 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.

Product, 20 fl.oz.

Moisten the Root with Spirit for 3 days, then percolate.

Linimentum Ammoniæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Solution of Ammonia	1 fl.oz.	—	1 fl.oz.
Olive Oil	3 fl.oz.	—	2 fl.oz.

Linimentum Belladonnæ.

Belladonna Root, in powder ...	20 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.

Product, 20 fl.oz.

Moisten the root with Spirit for 3 days, then percolate.

Linimentum Calcis.

Solution of Lime	2 fl.oz.	—	2 fl.oz.
Olive Oil	2 fl.oz.	—	2 fl.oz.

Linimentum Camphoræ.

Camphor	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Olive Oil	4 fl.oz.	—	4 fl.oz.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum.

Camphor	2½ oz.	—	2½ oz.
Oil of Lavender	1 fl.dr.	—	1 fl.dr.
Strong Solution of Ammonia ...	5 fl.oz.	—	3 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	15 fl.oz.	—	17 fl.oz.

Linimentum Cantharidis.

(See Liquor Cantharidis.)

Linimentum Chloroformi.

Chloroform	2 fl.oz.
Camphor Liniment	2 fl.oz.

Linimentum Crotonis.

			1864.
Croton Oil	1 fl.oz.	—	1 fl.oz.
Oil of Cajeput	3½ fl.oz.		Ol.Oi.7fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	3½ fl.oz.		

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ointment of Mercury	1 oz.	1 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	1 fl.oz.	1 fl.oz.
Liniment of Camphor	1 fl.oz.	Camph. 2 dr. Lard. 1 oz.

Linimentum Iodi.

		1864.
Iodine	1¼ oz.	1¼ oz.
Iodide of Potassium	½ oz.	½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	10 fl.oz.	5 fl.oz.
Camphor	½ oz.	—

(Half the strength of P.B. 1864.)

Linimentum Opii.

Tincture of Opium	2 fl.oz.	1 fl.oz.
Liniment of Soap	2 fl.oz.	3 fl.oz.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi c Sapone.

Hard Soap, cut small Iodide of Potassium of each	1½ oz.
Glycerine	1 fl.oz.
Oil of Lemon	1 fl.dr.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Dissolve the Soap in 7 oz. of Water, by means of a Water Bath, and the Pot. Iod. and Glycerine in the remainder, mix, and when cold add the Oil of Lemon.

Linimentum Saponis.

Hard Soap	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Camphor	1¼ oz.	1¼ oz.
Oil of Rosemary	3 fl.dr.	13½ m.
Rectified Spirit	18 fl.oz.	18 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	2 fl.oz.	2 fl.oz.

Digest at a temperature not exceeding 70°, for 7 days, and filter.

Liniméntum Sinapis Compositum. BRITISH. LONDON.

Oil of Mustard	1 fl.dr.
Ethereal Extract of Mezereum	40 gr.
Camphor	120 gr.
Castor Oil	5 fl.dr.
Rectified Spirit	4 fl.oz.

Dissolve the Extract and Camphor in the Spirit, and add the Oils.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.

	1864.		
Oil of Turpentine	5 oz.	8 oz.	8 fl.oz.
Soft Soap	(Res. Oint. 8 oz.)	1 oz.	1 oz.
Camphor		½ oz.	½ oz.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.

Oil of Turpentine	1 fl.oz.
Acetic Acid	1 fl.oz.
Liniment of Camphor	1 fl.oz.

Liquor Ammoniæ.

Strong Solution of Ammonia	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	40 fl.oz.	40 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—Acids; Acidulous and most Earthy and Metallic Salts, except Lime, Baryta, and Strontia.

(Sp. Gr. 0·959.)

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.

Carbonate of Ammonia	3¼ oz.	2¾ oz.
Acetic Acid	q.s. or 10 fl.oz.	7 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	50 fl.oz.	43 fl.oz.

(P. B. 1864 was made with strong solution of Ammonia and Acetic Acid, and was about 5 times stronger.)

Incompatibles—Acids; Potash, Soda, and their Carbonates; Lime; Plumb. Acet.

Dose—2 dr. to 6 dr.

Liquor Ammoniæ Citratis

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Citric Acid	3 oz.	—	3 oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia ...	2¾ fl.oz.	or	q.s.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Dose—2 dr. to 6 dr.

Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior.

Chloride of Ammonium ...	48 oz.	—	48 oz.
Slaked Lime	64 oz.	Lime	36 oz.
Distilled Water	32 fl.oz.	—	32 fl.oz.
			Water, 48 fl.oz.
	s.G. 0·891.		s.G. 0·882.

Liquor Antimonii Chloridi. (Liq. Antim. Terchlor. 1864.)

Black Antimony	16 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	4 pt.

Sp. Gr. 1·47.

Liquor Arsenicalis.

Arsenious Acid	80 gr.	—	80 gr.
Carbonate of Potash	80 gr.	—	80 gr.
Compound Tincture of Lavender	5 fl.dr.	—	5 fl.dr.
Distilled Water ... ... ad.	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

(½ grain of Arsenious Acid in 1 fluid drachm.)

Incompatibles—Acids and Acidulous Salts; Hydrosulphates; Lime Water; Earthy and Metallic Salts; Dec. Cinchonæ, &c. **Dose**—2 m. to 8 m.

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

Arsenious Acid, in fragments ...	80 gr.	—	30 gr.
Hydrochloric Acid	2 fl.dr.	—	1¼ fl.dr.
Distilled Water	ad. 20 fl.oz.		ad. 20 fl.oz.

Dose—2 to 8 minims; contains 4 grs. Arsenious Acid in 1 fl.oz., (nearly 3 times the strength of P.L.)

Liquor Atropiæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Atropia, in crystals	... 4 gr.	
Rectified Spirit	... 1 fl.dr.	
Distilled Water	... 7 dr.	

(½ grain of Atropia in 1 fluid drachm.)

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Sulphate of Atropia ...	... 4 grs.
Distilled Water	... 1 fl.oz.

(½ gr. of Sulphate of Atropia in 1 fl.dr.)

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis.

Purified Bismuth ...	...430 gr.
Nitric Acid	... 2 fl.oz.
Citric Acid	... 2 oz.
Solution of Ammonia ...	... q.s.
Distilled Water	ad. 20 fl.oz.

Mix the Nitric Acid with 1 oz. water, and add the Bismuth in small portions. After effervescence ceases apply a moderate heat for 10 minutes, then decant the solution. Evaporate to 2 oz., and add the Citric Acid, dissolved in 4 oz. water; then the solution of Ammonia gradually, until the precipitate is redissolved, and the solution is neutral or slightly alkaline; lastly, dilute with water to 1 pint.

Dose—30 m. to 1 dr. (3 Grs. of Oxide of Bismuth in 1 dr.)

Liquor Calcis.

Slaked Lime	2 oz.	Caus. L. 4 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	— 1 gal.

(1 oz. contains about ½ gr. of Lime.)

Incompatibles—Acids and Acidulous Salts; Alkaline Carbonates; Ammoniacal Salts; Metallic Salts, Borates, and astringent Vegetable Infusions. **Dose**—1 oz. to 4 oz.

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ. (Liq. Calcis Chlorinata P.L.)

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Chlorinated Lime	16 oz.	—	16 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	—	1 gal.

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.

Slaked Lime	1 oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	2 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

(1 dr. contains nearly 1 gr. of Lime.)

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. Sp. Gr. 1·052.

Liquor Chlori. (Liquor Chlorinii P. L.)

Hydrochloric Acid	6 fl.oz.	—	4 fl oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Distilled Water	34 fl.oz.	—	40 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their Carbonates; Earths; Gum Arabic; Astringent Vegetable Infusions.

Dose—10 m. to 20 m.

Liquor Epispasticus. (Lin. Canthar. P. B. 1864.)

Cantharidés	8 oz.
Acetic Acid	4 fl.oz.
Ether	ad. 20 fl.oz.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.

Strong Sol. of Perchloride of Iron	5 fl oz.
Distilled Water	15 fl oz.

(Same strength as Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.; one-fourth the strength of Liquor Ferri Perchlor, 1864.)

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior. (Liq. Fer. Perchlor, 1864)

	BRITISH.	1864.
Iron Wire	2 oz.	2 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	12 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.
Nitric Acid	9 fl.dr.	6 fl.dr.
Distilled Water	8 fl.oz.	7 fl.oz.

Add the Iron in successive portions to 8 oz. of the Hydrochloric Acid, mixed with the water, and apply a gentle heat until the metal is dissolved. Filter, and add the remaining Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids. Heat briskly until red fumes are given off, and the liquid becomes an orange brown colour, then evaporate by means of a water bath to 10 fl.oz. (Sp. Gr. 1·338.)

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis.

		1864.
Fine Iron Wire, free from rust	1 oz.	1 oz.
Nitric Acid	4½ fl.oz.	3 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	q.s.

Dissolve the Iron in the Acid previously mixed with 16 oz. of water; moderate the action, if needful, by adding water; filter and add water to 30 fl.oz.

Dose—30 m. to 40. (Sp. Gr. 1·107.)

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis.

Sulphate of Iron	8 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	6 fl.dr.
Nitric Acid	6 fl.dr.
Distilled Water	12 fl.oz.

Add the Sulph. Acid to 10 oz. of water, and dissolve in it the Iron by means of heat; then add the Nitric Acid, mixed with 2 oz of water. Concentrate by boiling, until the liquid changes from a black to a red colour; and if necessary, add Nitric Acid until it ceases to give a blue precipitate with red prussiate of Potash When cold, add water to 11 fl.oz. (Sp. Gr. 1·441.)

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.

	BRITISH.		1864.
Mercury	4 oz.	—	4 oz.
Nitric Acid	5 fl.oz.	—	3¼ fl.oz.
Distilled Water	1½ fl.oz.	—	3 fl.oz.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi. (Liq. Hyd. Bichlor. P.L.)

Perchloride of Mercury ...	10 grs.	—	10 grs.
Chloride of Ammonium ...	10 grs.	—	10 grs.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Dose—30 m. to 2 drs., (contains ½ gr. of Perchloride of Mercury in 1 fl.oz.)

Liquor Iodi.

Iodine	20 gr.
Iodide of Potassium	30 gr.
Distilled Water	1 fl.oz.

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens.

Carbonate of Lithia	10 grs.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.
Carbonic Acid	q.s.

Pass the Carbonic Acid through the solution, under a pressure of seven atmospheres.

Dose—5 to 10 oz. (Contains 5 gr. of Carb. of Lithia in 10 fl.oz.)

Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.

Sulphate of Magnesia	2 oz.
Carbonate of Soda	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the Salts separately in half pint of water; boil the Sol. of Sulphate of Magnesia, and add the Soda; apply heat until the Carbonic Acid ceases to be evolved Wash the precipitate on a calico filter until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on adding Chloride of Borium. Mix the washed precipitate with a pint of distilled water, and pass through it Carbonic Acid. Let it remain 24 hours in contact with the gas, under pressure, then filter, and again pass through it the Carbonic Acid, and lastly, bottle securely. Product, 1 pt.

Dose—1 to 2 fl.oz. (contains 18 grs. of Carbonate of Magnesia in 1 fl.oz.)

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis

		BRITISH.		LONDON.
Acetate of Morphia	... ...	4 grs.	—	8 grs.
Dilute Acetic Acid	... ...	8 m.	—	1 m.
Rectified Spirit ...	... ...	2 fl.dr.	—	1½ fl.dr.
Distilled Water ...	... ...	6 fl.dr.	—	6½ fl.dr.

Dose—10 m. to 60 m. (½ gr. Morph. in 1 fl.dr., half the strength of P. L.)

Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	...	4 gr.	—	8 gr.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	...	8 m.		
Rectified Spirit	...	2 fl dr.	—	1½ fl dr.
Distilled Water	...	6 fl.dr.	—	6½ fl.dr.

(½ gr. of Morphia in 1 fl.dr., half the strength of P. L.)

Dose—10 m. to 60 m.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis. (Liq. Plumb. Diac. P. L.)

Acetate of Lead	... ...	5 oz.	—	4 fl.oz.
Oxide of Lead ...	... ...	3½ oz.	—	2 oz.
Distilled Water ...	... ...	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Sp. Gr. 1·26.

Incompatibles—Sulphuric, Hydrochloric, Carbonic, Citric, and Tartaric Acids; Lime Water, Potash, Soda, Spring and River Water, Hydrosulphates, Chlorides.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. (Liq. Plumb. Diacet. Dil. P. L.)

Solution of Subacetate of Lead		2 fl.dr.	—	1½ fl.dr.
Rectified Spirit ...	... ...	2 fl.dr.	proof	2 fl.dr.
Distilled Water ...	...	ad. 20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Mix, filter, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

Liquor Potassæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Carbonate of Potash	16 oz.	– 15 oz.
Slaked Lime	12 oz.	Caus L. 8 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	— 1 gal.

Heat the solution of Carbonate of Potash to the boiling point, in a clean iron vessel, add gradually the slaked lime, and continue the ebullition for 10 minutes with constant stirring; remove from the fire, and after the liquor has become clear, transfer it by means of a syphon to an air-tight, green, stoppered bottle Add distilled water, if necessary, to make it of the Sp. Gr. 1·058.

Incompatibles—Acids; Acidulous Salts; Ammoniacal Salts; Earthy and Metallic Salts held in solution by Acids.

Dose—15 to 60 m.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

Bicarbonate of Potash	30 grs.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.
Carbonic Acid Gas	q.s.

Pass the gas through the solution, under a pressure of seven atmospheres.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

Permanganate of Potash ...	80 gr.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.

Dose—2 dr. to 4 dr. (4 grs. Permanganate of Potash in 1 oz.)

Liquor Sodæ.

Carbonate of Soda	28 oz.	—31 oz.
Slaked Lime	12 oz.	— 9 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	— 1 gal.
	S.G. 1·047.	S.G. 1·061.

Incompatibles, and Modus operandi—(see Liq. Potass.)

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis. BRITISH. LONDON.

Anhydrous Arseniate of Soda...	4 gr
Distilled Water	1 fl.oz.

(½ grain of Arseniate of Soda in 1 fluid drachm.)

Incompatibles—See Liq. Arsenicalis. **Dose**—5 m. to 10 m.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ. (Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ P. L.)

Carbonate of Soda	12 oz.	—12 oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese ...	4 oz	— 3 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	15 fl.oz.	Ac. Sul. 2½ fl.oz.
Distilled Water	40 fl.oz.	—48 fl.oz.
		Sod. Chlor. 4 oz.

Dose—10 m. to 20 m. (1864 was made similar to P. L.)

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.

Carbonate of Soda	30 grs.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.
Carbonic Acid Gas	q.s.

Pass the gas through the solution, under a pressure of seven atmospheres.

Liquor Strychniæ.

Strychnia in crystals	4 gr.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid ...	6 m.
Rectified Spirit	2 fl.dr.
Distilled Water	6 fl.dr.

(Contains ½ grain of Strychnia in 1 fluid drachm.)

Dose—5 m. to 10 m.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Granulated Zinc...	16 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	44 fl.oz.
Solution of Chlorine	q.s.
Carbonate of Zinc	½ oz.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.

Product, 2 pints.

Lithiæ Carbonas.

Carbonate of Lithia.

Dose—3 to 6 gr.

Lithiæ Citras

Carbonate of Lithia	50 gr.
Citric Acid, in crystals ...	90 gr.
Warm Distilled Water... ...	1 fl.oz.

(A deliquescent salt, which should be kept in a stoppered bottle)

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.

Perchloride of Mercury ...	18 grs.
Solution of Lime	10 fl.oz.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.

Subchloride of Mercury ...	30 grs
Solution of Lime	10 fl.oz.

Magnesia. (Heavy Calcined Magnesia.)

Carbonate of Magnesia Calcined.

Incompatibles—Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts.

Dose—10 gr. to 1 dr.

Magnesia Levis. (Light Calcined Magnesia.)

Light Carbonate of Magnesia Calcined.

Dose—10 gr. to 1 dr.

Magnesiæ Carbonas.

Heavy Carbonate of Magnesia.

Incompatibles — Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts, Chloride of Ammonia, and Lime Water.

Dose—10 gr. to 1 dr.

Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis. BRITISH. LONDON.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia.

Dose—10 gr. to 1 dr.

Magnesia Sulphas.

Sulphate of Magnesia

Dose—60 gr. to ½ oz.

Mel Boracis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Borax, in fine powder	64 gr.	60 gr.
Clarified Honey	1 oz.	1 oz.

Mel Depuratum.

Honey melted in a water bath, and strained, while hot, through flannel moistened with warm water.

Mistura Ammoniaci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ammoniacum, in coarse powder	¼ oz.	2 dr.
Distilled Water	8 fl.oz.	8 fl.oz.

Dose—½ oz. to 1 oz.

Mistura Amygdalæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Compound Powder of Almonds	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Mistura Creasoti.

	BRITISH.
Creasote	16 m.
Glacial Acetic Acid	16 m.
Spirit of Juniper	30 m.
Syrup	1 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	15 fl.oz.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Mistura Cretæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Prepared Chalk	¼ oz.	— 2 dr.
Gum Acacia	¼ oz.	Mucil. 6 dr.
Syrup	½ fl.oz.	Sugar 1½ dr.
Cinnamon Water	7½ fl.oz	— 10 fl.oz.

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.

		DUBLIN.
Pale Cinchona Bark, in powder	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Calumba Root, in coarse powder	½ oz.	— 3 dr.
Cloves, bruised	¼ oz.	— 2 dr
Fine Iron Wire	½ oz.	Filings ½ oz.
Compound Tinct. of Cardamoms	3 fl.oz.	— 3 fl.oz,
Tincture of Orange Peel ...	½ fl.oz.	— 3 fl.dr.
Peppermint Water ... ad.	16 fl.oz.	ad. 16 fl.oz.

Macerate three days, in Peppermint Water; filter and add the Tinctures.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Mistura Ferri Composita.

	1864.		LONDON.
Sulphate of Iron	30 gr. —	25 gr.	— 25 gr.
Carbonate of Potash	25 gr. —	30 gr.	— 30 gr
Myrrh, in powder	60 gr. —	60 gr.	— 60 gr.
Sugar	60 gr. —	60 gr.	— 60 gr.
Spirit of Nutmeg	1 fl.dr. —	4 fl.dr.	— 4 fl.dr.
Rose Water ... ad.	8 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.	— 10 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—**Acids and Acidulous Salts, which dissolve Carbonate of Iron; Vegetable Astringents.**

Dose—1 oz. to 2 oz.

Mistura Gentianæ Composita. (Inf. Gent. Co. P. B. 1864.)

Gentian Root, sliced	¼ oz.	Inf. Gen. Co. 6oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, ...	30 gr.	Inf. Sen. Co. 3oz.
Coriander Fruit, bruised ...	30 grs.	Tr. Car. Co. 1oz.
Proof Spirit	2 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	8 fl.oz.	

Dose—½ to 1 oz.

Mistura Guaiaci.

		BRITISH.		LONDON.
Guaiacum Resin, in powder	...	½ oz.	—	3 dr.
Sugar	...	½ oz.	—	4 dr.
Gum Arabic, in powder	...	¼ oz.	—	2 dr.
Cinnamon Water ...	...	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Dose—½ oz. to 2 oz.

Mistura Scammonii.

Resin of Scammony ...	...	4 gr.
Milk	...	2 oz.

Dose—½ oz. to 2 oz. (for a child.)

Mistura Sennæ Composita.

Sulphate of Magnesia ...	...	4 oz.
Extract of Liquorice ...	...	½ oz.
Tincture of Senna ...	...	2½ fl.oz.
Compound Tinct. of Cardamoms		10 fl.dr.
Infusion of Senna ...	ad.	20 fl.oz.

Dose—1 to 1½ oz.

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

Spirit of French Wine ...	...	4 fl.oz.	—	4 fl.oz.
Cinnamon Water ...	...	4 fl.oz.	—	4 fl.oz
Yolks of Eggs	...		—	2
Refined Sugar	...	½ oz.	—	½ oz.
		Ol. Cinnam		2 m.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Morphia Acetas.

The Acetate of an Alkaloid obtained from Opium.

Dose—⅛ to ½ gr.

Morphiæ Hydrochloras.

The Hydrochlorate of an Alkaloid obtained from Opium.

Dose—⅛ gr. to ½ gr.

Mucilago Acaciæ. (Mist. Acaciæ P. L.) BRIT. LONDON.

Gum Acacia, in small pieces	4 oz.	Pulv. 4 oz.
Distilled Water	6 oz.	8 oz.

Incompatibles—Rectified Spirit; Sesqui Salts of Iron; Acetate of Lead, and the protonitrate of Mercury.

Mucilago Amyli. (Decoct. Amyli. P. L.)

Starch	120 gr.	120 gr.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.

		1864.
Tragacanth	60 gr.	100 gr.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.

Oxymel.

Clarified Honey	40 oz.	60 oz.
Acetic Acid	5 fl.oz.	7 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	5 fl.oz.	8 fl.oz.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Oxymel Scillæ.

Vinegar of Squill	20 fl.oz.	20 oz.
Clarified Honey	32 oz.	32 oz.

Evaporate to 1·32 in Water Bath.

Dose—½ to 1 fl.dr.

Pilula Aloes Barbadensis.

Barbadoes Aloes, in powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	S. Soap 2 oz.
Oil of Caraway	1 fl.dr.	Ex. Gly. 2 oz.
Confection of Roses	1 oz.	Treacle q.s.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ.

	BRITISH.		EDIN.
Socotrine Aloes, in powder ...	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Assafœtida	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Confection of Roses	1 oz.	—	1 oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.

			EDIN.
Sulphate of Iron	1½ oz.	—	1½ oz.
Barbadoes Aloes, in powder ...	2 oz.	—	1 oz.
Comp. Powder of Cinnamon ...	3 oz.	—	3 oz.
Confection of Roses	4 oz.	—	4 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.

			LOND.
Socotrine Aloes	2 oz.	—	2 oz.
Myrrh	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Saffron. dried	½ oz.	—	1 oz.
Confection of Roses	2½ oz.	S. Soap	1 oz.
		Treacle	q.s.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ.

Socotrine Aloes, in powder ...	2 oz.	—	2 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	E. Gent.	1 oz.
Volatile Oil of Nutmeg ...	1 dr.	Ol. Car.	80 m.
Confection of Roses	1 oz.	Treacle	q.s.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita. (Pil. Galban. Co. P. L.)

Assafœtida	2 oz.	—	½ oz.
Galbanum	2 oz.	—	1 oz.
Myrrh	2 oz.	—	1½ oz.
Treacle, by weight	1 oz.	—	q.s.
		S. Soap	2 dr.
		Sagap.	1½ oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Calomelanos Composita. (Pil. Hyd. Chlor. Co. P. L.)
(See Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co., 1867.)

Pilula Cambogiæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gamboge	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Barbadoes Aloes...	1 oz.	Soc. 1½ oz.
Comp. Powder of Cinnamon ...	1 oz.	Ging. ½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	2 oz.	S Soap 2 oz.
Syrup	q.s.	

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.

Colocynth, in powder	1 oz.	Ex. Col. 4 dr.
Barbadoes Aloes, in powder ...	2 oz.	Ex. Al. 3 oz.
Scammony, in powder	2 oz.	— 1 oz.
Sulphate of Potash	¼ oz.	Card. 2 dr.
Oil of Cloves	2 fl.dr.	S. Soap 6 dr.
Distilled Water	q.s.	

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami.

Compound Colocynth Pill ...	2 oz.
Extract of Henbane	1 oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Conii Composita.

Extract of Hemlock	2½ oz.	— 2 oz.
Ipecacuanha, in powder ...	½ oz.	— 1 oz.
Treacle	q.s.	— q.s.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.

Ferri Carb. Sacchar.	1 oz.
Confection of Roses	¼ oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 20 gr.

Pilula Ferri Iodidi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fine Iron Wire	40 gr.	
Iodine	80 gr.	
Refined Sugar	70 gr.	
Liquorice Powder	140 gr.	
Distilled Water	50 m.	

Dose—3 gr. to 8 gr.

Pilula Hydrargyri.

Mercury	2 oz.	— 2 oz.
Confection of Roses	3 oz.	— 3 oz.
Liquorice Powder	1 oz.	— 1 oz.

Dose—3 gr. to 8 gr.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
(Pil. Calomelanos Co. 1864.)

Subchloride of Mercury	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Sulphurated Antimony	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Guaiacum Resin, in powder	2 oz.	— 2 oz.
Castor Oil ... q.s. or	1 oz.	Treacle 2 oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillæ.

Comp. Powder of Ipecacuanha	3 oz.	— 3 oz.
Ammoniacum	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Squill	1 oz.	— 1 oz.
Treacle	q.s.	— q.s.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Pilula Opii. (Pil. Saponis Co. P. L.)
(See Pil. Saponis Composita 1864.)

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Acetate of Lead, in fine powder	36 gr.	
Powdered Opium	6 gr.	
Confection of Roses	6 gr.	

Dose—3 gr. to 5 gr. (½ gr. Opium and 3 gr. Lead in 4 gr.)

Pilula Quiniæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Quinia	60 gr.	
Confection of Hips	20 gr.	

Dose—2 to 10 gr. (Contains 3 gr. of Quinine in 4 gr.)

Pilula Rhei Composita.

Rhubarb, in fine powder ...	3 oz.	— 3 oz.
Socotrine Aloes, in fine powder	2¼ oz.	—2¼ oz.
Myrrh, in fine powder	1½ oz.	—1½ oz.
Hard Soap	1½ oz.	S. Soap 3 dr.
Oil of Peppermint	1½ dr.	Ol. Car. 1½ fl. dr.
Treacle, by weight	4 oz.	— q.s.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Pilula Saponis Composita. (Pil. Opii 1864.)

Opium, in powder	½ oz.	— ½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	2 oz.	S. Soap 1½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	P. Glyc. ½ oz.

Dose—3 to 5 gr. (Contains 1 gr. of Opium in 5 grs.)

Pilula Scillæ Composita.

Squill, in fine powder	1¼ oz.	— 1¼ oz.
Ginger, in fine powder	1 oz.	— 2½ oz.
Ammoniacum, in fine powder...	1 oz.	— 2½ oz.
Hard Soap	1 oz.	S. Soap 3¼ oz.
Treacle, by weight	2 oz.	— 1¼ oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 10 gr.

Plumbi Acetas.

Oxide of Lead, in fine powder...	24 oz.	— 24 oz.
Acetic Acid	2 pt.	— 2 pt.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	— 2 pt.

Dose—1 gr. to 4 gr.

Podophylli Resina.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Podophyllum, in coarse powder	16 oz.	
Rectified Spirit	3 pt.	
Distilled Water	q.s.	
Hydrochloric Acid	q.s.	

Dose—¼ gr. to 1 gr.

Potassa Caustica. (Potassæ Hydras P. L.)

Solution of Potash solidified by evaporation.

Potassa Sulphurata. (Potassii Sulphuretum P.L.)

Sulphurated Potash.

Incompatibles—Strong Acids, and most Metallic Solutions.

Potassæ Acetas.

Acetate of Potash.

Incompatibles—Strong Acids; Sulphates of Soda and Magnesia; most earthy and Metallic Salts.
Dose—10 gr. to 60 gr.

Potassæ Bicarbonas.

Bicarbonate of Potash.

Incompatibles—Acids and Acidulous Salts; Acetate of Ammonia; Alum; Barii Chlor.; Calc. Chlor.; Ammonii Chloridum, and most other Salts; Lime Water.

Dose—10 gr. to 40 gr. (20 grs. neutralize 14 grs. Citric or 15 grs. of Tartaric Acid.

Potassæ Carbonas.

Carbonate of Potash.

Dose—10 to 30 gr. (20 gr. neutralize 17 gr. of Citric, or 18 gr. of Tartaric Acid.)

Potassæ Chloras.

Chlorate of Potash.

Dose—10 gr. to 30 gr.

Potassæ Citras.

Citrate of Potash.

Dose—20 gr. to 60 gr.

Potassæ Nitras.

Commercial Nitrate of Potash purified by recrystallization.

Incompatibles—Oxides; Earths; Alkalies and their Carbonates; Sulphurets; Acetates of Lead and Potash.

Dose—10 gr. to 30 gr.

Potassæ Permanganas.

Permanganate of Potash.

Dose—1 gr. to 2 gr. in solution. (See Liquor.)

Potassæ Sulphas.

Sulphate of Potash.

Incompatibles—Acid Tart.; Bar. Chlor.; Calc. Chlor.; Plumb. Acet. **Dose**—15 gr. to 60 gr.

Potassæ Tartras.

Tartrate of Potash.

Incompatibles—Most Acids and Acidulous Salts; Lime Water; Calc. Chlor.; Salts of Lead and Silver.

Dose—1 dr. to ½ oz.

Potassæ Tartras Acida.

Acid Tartrate of Potash.

Dose—20 to 60 gr.

Potassii Bromidum.

Bromide of Potassium.

Incompatibles—Acids; and most Acidulous and Metallic Salts, **Dose**—5 gr. to 30 gr.

Potassii Iodidum. BRITISH. LONDON.

Iodide of Potassium.

Incompatibles—Acids and most Acidulous and Metallic Salts. **Dose**—2 gr. to 10 gr.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus. (Conf. Amygdalæ P. L.)

Sweet Almonds	... ...	8 oz.	—	8 oz.
Refined Sugar	... ...	4 oz.	—	4 oz.
Gum Acacia	... ...	1 oz.	—	1 oz.

Pulvis Antimonialis.

Oxide of Antimony	...	1 oz.	Tersulph Antim.	1 oz.
Phosphate of Lime	...	2 oz.	Horn Shavings	2 oz.

Dose—3 gr. to 10 gr.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

Pale Catechu	... ...	4 oz.
Kino	... ...	2 oz.
Rhatany Root	fine powder	2 oz.
Cinnamon Bark	... ...	1 oz.
Nutmeg	... ...	1 oz.

Dose—20 gr. to 40 gr.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

Cinnamon	... ...	1 oz.		—	1 oz.
Ginger	in fine powder	1 oz.		—	½ oz.
Cardamoms	... ...	1 oz.		—	¾ oz.
			Pip. Long.		¼ oz.

Dose—3 to 10 grs.

Pulvis Creta Aromaticus. (P. Conf. Arom. P. L.)

		BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon		4 oz.	4 oz.
Nutmeg		3 oz.	4 oz.
Saffron	in fine powder	3 oz.	4 oz.
Cloves		1½ oz.	2 oz.
Cardamoms		1 oz.	1 oz.
Refined Sugar		25 oz.	48 oz.
Prepared Chalk		11 oz.	16 oz.

Dose—10 gr. to 60 gr.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus c Opio.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk	9¾ oz.	9¾ oz.
Opium, in powder	¼ oz.	¼ oz.

Dose—10 gr. to 40 gr. (1 gr. of Opium in 40 gr.)

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus. (Pulv. Ipec. c Opio 1864.)

Ipecacuanha Root, in powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Opium, in powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Sulphate of Potash	4 oz.	4 oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 15 gr. (1 gr. of Opium in 10 gr.)

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.

Jalap, in powder	5 oz.	4½ oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash	9 oz.	9 oz.
Ginger, in powder	1 oz.	3 dr.

Dose—20 gr. to 60 gr.

Pulvis Kino Compositus. (Pulv. Kino c. Opio 1864.)

Kino, in powder	3¾ oz.	3¾ oz.
Opium, in powder	¼ oz.	2 dr.
Cinnamon Bark, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.

Dose—5 gr. to 20 gr. (1 gr. of Opium in 20 gr.)

Pulvis Opii Compositus. (P. Conf. Opii P. L.)

		BRITISH.		LONDON.
Opium	... ...	1½ oz.	—	1½ oz.
Black Pepper	... ...	2 oz.	Long.	2 oz.
Ginger	in fine powder	5 oz.	—	4 oz.
Caraway Fruit	... ...	6 oz.	—	6 oz.
Tragacanth	... ...	½ oz.	—	½ oz.

Dose—2 to 5 grains, (contains 1 gr. of Opium in 10 gr.; 24 gr. to 1 dr. of Syrup, form Conf. Opii P. B.)

Pulvis Rhei Compositus.

			P. E.
Rhubarb	2 oz.	—	2 oz.
Light Magnesia	6 oz.	—	6 oz.
Ginger	1 oz.	—	1 oz.

Dose—20 gr. to 1 dr.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus.

Scammony	4 oz.	—	4 oz.
Jalap	3 oz.	Hrd Ex.	4 oz.
Ginger	1 oz.	—	1 oz.

Dose—10 gr. to 20 gr.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.

Tragacanth	1 oz.	—	1½ oz.
Gum Acacia	1 oz.	—	1½ oz.
Starch	1 oz.	—	1½ oz.
Refined Sugar	3 oz.	—	3 oz.

Dose—20 gr. to 1 dr.

Pyroxylin.

Cotton	1 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	5 fl. oz.
Nitric Acid	5 fl. oz.

Quiniæ Sulphas. (Quinæ Disulphas P. L.)

The Sulphate of an Alkaloid obtained from Yellow Cinchona Bark, and from the Bark of *Cinchona Lancifolio.*

Incompatibles — Alkalies and their Carbonates; Lime Water; Oxalic, Tartaric, Gallic Acids, and their Salts; Tinct. Gallæ, and many astringent vegetable Infusions and Tinctures. **Dose**—1 gr. to 10 gr.

Santoninum.

A Crystalline principle obtained from *Artemisia Santonica.*

Dose—2 gr. to 6 gr.

Scammoniæ Resina.

A Spirituous Extract obtained from Scammony Root.

Dose—3 gr. to 8 gr.

Scammonium.

A Gum-resin, obtained by incision of the living Scammony Root.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Soda Caustica.

Solution of Soda evaporated to a solid state.

Soda Tartarata. (Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras 1864.)

Tartarated Soda.

Incompatibles—Most Acids and Acidulous Salts, excepting Potas. Bitart.; Plumb. Acet. and Salts of Lime.

Dose—¼ to ½ oz.

Sodæ Arsenias. BRITISH. LONDON.

Arseniate of Soda.

Incompatibles and Dose—See Liquor Arsenicalis.

Dose—1-16th to 1-8th gr.

Sodæ Bicarbonas.

Bicarbonate of Soda.

Incompatibles—Acids; Acidulous Salts; Lime Water; Ammon. Hydrochlor; Earthy and Metallic Salts.

Dose—10 gr. to 60 gr. (20 gr. neutralize 16·7 gr. of Citric or 17·8 gr. of Tartaric Acid.)

Sodæ Carbonas.

Carbonate of Soda.

(20 grs. neutralize 9·7 grs. of Citric, or 10½ grs. of Tartaric Acid.)

Dose—5 to 30 gr.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.

Carbonate of Soda dried by a strong heat.

Dose—3 gr. to 10 gr.

Sodæ Citro-tartras Effervescens.

Bicarbonate of Soda	17 oz.
Tartaric Acid	8 oz.
Citric Acid	6 oz.

Mix thoroughly and heat in a dish to 200° or 220°, and when the particles aggregate, stir them briskly until they assume a granular form; then separate the granules of uniform size by passing through sieves.

Dose—1 to 2 dr.

Sodæ Phosphas. BRITISH. LONDON.

Phosphate of Soda.
Dose—½ to 1 oz.

Sodæ Sulphas.

Sulphate of Soda
Dose—½ to 1 oz.

Sodæ Valerianus.

Valerianate of Soda.
Dose—½ to 1½ gr.

Spiritus Ætheris. (Sp. Æther Co. P. L.)

Ether	10 fl.oz. —	10 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz. —	20 fl.oz.
Sp. Gr. 0·809.		Ol. Æther 3½ dr.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi. (Sp. Ætheris Nitrici P. L.)

	1864.		
Nitric Acid (Nit. of Soda, 5 oz.)	—	3 fl.oz. —	3½ fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit ...	40 fl.oz.—	q.s. —	40 fl.oz.
Copper Wire, No. 25	— —	2 oz.	
Sulphuric Acid ...	4 fl.oz.—	2 fl.oz.	

To 1 pint of Spirit add gradually the Sulphuric and 2½ oz. of the Nitric Acids. Put the mixture with the copper into a retort, to which a thermometer is fitted. Distil at a temperature commencing at 170°, and rising to 175°, but not exceeding 180°, until 12 oz. have passed over, and collect it in a bottle; kept cool, if necessary, with ice-cold water. Now withdraw the heat, and when cold add to the contents of the retort the remainder of the Nitric Acid, and resume the distillation until the product is increased to 15 oz. Mix this with 2 pints of Rectified Spirit, or as much as is necessary to make it of the Sp. Gr. 0·845.

Dose—½ to 2 dr.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Carbonate of Ammonia ...	8 oz.	Am. Mur. 6 oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia ...	4 fl. oz.	Potas. C. 10 oz. Cloves 2½ dr.
Oil of Nutmeg	4 fl. dr.	Cinn. 2½ dr.
Oil of Lemon	6 fl. dr.	C. Lim. 5 oz.
Rectified Spirit	6 pt.	— 4 pt.
Distilled Water	3 pt.	— 4 pt.
Distil 7 pt.	s.g. 0·870.	s.g. 0·918.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.

Assafœtida	1½ oz.	— 1½ oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia ...	2 fl. oz.	Am. Mur. 3 oz.
Rectified Spirit ... ... ad	20 oz.	— 18 oz. Pot. Carb. 4½ oz.

Macerate 24 hours, distil, and add the Ammonia to the product.

Dose—½ to 1 dr.

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.

Horseradish, sliced	20 oz.	— 20 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel	20 oz.	— 20 oz.
Nutmeg, bruised	½ oz.	— 5 dr.
Proof Spirit	1 gal.	— 1 gal.
Water	2 pt.	— 2 pt.

Distil 1 gallon.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Spiritus Cajuputi.		1864.
Oil of Cajuput	1 fl. oz.	— 1 fl. oz.
Rectified Spirit	49 fl. oz.	— 9 fl. oz.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. **(One-fifth the strength of 1864.)**

Spiritus Camphoræ. (Tinct. Camphoræ P. L.)

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Camphor...	1 oz.	—	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	9 fl.oz.	—	8 fl.oz.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Spiritus Chloroformi.

Chloroform	1 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	19 fl.oz.

s.g. 0·871.

Dose—20 m. to 60 m.

Spiritus Juniperi. (Sp. Junip. Co. P. L.)

1864.

Oil of Juniper ... ... 1 oz. — 1 oz. — 7 m.
Rectified Spirit ... ... 9 oz. —49 fl.oz. Prf.Sp. 12 oz.
Ol. Car. 1 m.
Ol. Fœn. 1 m.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth of the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Lavandulæ. 1864.

Oil of Lavender	1 fl.oz.	—	1 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	49 fl.oz.	—	9 fl.oz.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

1864.

Oil of Peppermint (1 oz.) — 1 fl.oz. — 11¼ m.
Rectified Spirit ... 9 oz. —49 fl.oz. Prf. Sp. 10 fl.oz.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Myristicæ. 1864.

Vol. Oil of Nutmeg (1 oz.)— 1 fl.oz. Nutmg. 75 gr.
Rectified Spirit ... 9 oz. —49 fl.oz. Prf. Sp. 10 fl.oz.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Rosmarini.

	1864.		
Oil of Rosemary	(1 oz.)	— 1 fl.oz.	— 7½ m.
Rectified Spirit ...	9 oz.	—49 fl.oz.	Prf. Sp. 10 fl.oz.

(One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Tenuior.

Rectified Spirit	5 pt.	— 5 pt.
Distilled Water	3 pt.	— 3 pt.

s.g. 0·920.

Strychnia.

An Alkaloid obtained from Nux Vomica.

Dose—1-30th gr. to 1-12th gr.

Succus Conii.

Hemlock Juice	3 pt.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter, after standing 7 days.

Dose—½ dr to 1 dr.

Succus Scoparii.

Broom Juice	3 pt.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter, after standing 7 days.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Succus Taraxaci.

Dandelion Juice...	3 pt.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter, after standing 7 days.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Sulphuris Iodidum.

Iodine	4 oz.
Sublimed Sulphur	1 oz.

Sulphur Sublimatum.

Sulphur obtained from the crude ore by sublimation.

Dose—20 gr. to 1 dr.

Sulphur Præcipitatum.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sublimed Sulphur	5 oz.	— 6 oz.
Slaked Lime	3 oz.	Caust. L. 12 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	8 fl.oz.	— q.s.
Distilled Water	q.s.	— 2 gal.

Dose—20 gr. to 1 dr.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.		1864
Tannic Acid	36 gr.	— 24 gr.
Benzoated Lard	44 gr.	Lard 80 gr.
White Wax	10 gr.	— 40 gr.
Oil of Theobroma	90 gr.	Glycer 20 m.

(Divide into 15 gr. Suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.)

Suppositoria Hydrargyri.	
Ointment of Mercury	60 gr.
Benzoated Lard	20 gr.
White Wax	20 gr.
Oil of Theobroma	80 gr.

(Divide into 15 gr. Suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.)

Suppositoria Morphiæ.		1864
Hydrochlorate of Morphia	6 gr.	— 6 gr.
Benzoated Lard	64 gr.	Lard 60 gr.
White Wax	20 gr.	— 60 gr.
Oil of Theobroma	90 gr.	Sugar 60 gr.

(Divide into 15 gr. Suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.)

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.	
Acetate of Lead	36 gr.
Opium	12 gr.
Benzoated Lard	42 gr.
White Wax	10 gr.
Oil of Theobroma	80 gr.

(Divide into 15 gr. Suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.)

Syrupus. (Syrupus Simplex P. L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Refined Sugar	80 oz.	72 oz.
Distilled Water	40 fl.oz.	40 fl.oz.

Product, 7½ lb. weight, s.G. 1·330.

Syrupus Aurantii.

Tincture of Orange Peel	1 fl.oz.	Cort. 2½ dr.
Syrup	7 fl.oz.	Sacch. 4½ dr.
		Spirit 2½ dr.
Dose—1 dr.		Water 2½ oz.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Orange Flower Water	8 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	16 fl.oz.
Refined Sugar	48 oz.

Product, 4½ lb. weight, s.G. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Fine Iron Wire	1 oz.	¾ oz.
Iodine	2 oz.	2 oz.
Refined Sugar	28 oz.	20 oz.
Distilled Water	13 fl.oz.	24 fl.oz.

Product, 43 oz. weight, s.G. 1·385.

(1 fl.dr. contains 4·3 gr. of Iodide of Iron.)

Incompatibles—Soda; Potash; Ammonia and their Carbonates; Lime Water; and all substances with which Sulphate of Iron is incompatible. **Dose**—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Granulated Sulphate of Iron	224 gr.
Phosphate of Soda	200 gr.
Acetate of Soda	74 gr.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	5½ fl.oz.
Refined Sugar	8 oz.
Distilled Water	8 fl.oz.

Product, 12 oz. measure.

(1 fl.dr. contains 1 gr. of Phosphate of Iron.)

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Hemidesmi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hemidesmus Root, bruised ...	4 oz.	
Refined Sugar	28 oz.	
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	

Product, 2 lb. 10 oz. weight, s.g. 1·335.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Limonis.

Fresh Lemon Peel	2 oz.	
Lemon Juice, strained	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.
Refined Sugar	36 oz.	30 oz.
		S.V.R. 2½ fl.oz.

Product, 3½ lb. weight, s.g. 1·340.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Mori.

Mulberry Juice	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	30 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2½ fl.oz.	2½ fl.oz.

Product, 3 lb. 6 oz., s.g. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Papaveris.

Poppy Capsules, bruised and freed from Seeds	36 oz.	36 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ...	2¼ gal.	5 gal.
Rectified Spirit	16 fl.oz.	5 fl.oz.
Refined Sugar	64 oz.	60 oz.

Product, 6½ lb. weight, s.g. 1·320.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Rhamni.

Buckthorn Juice...	4 pt.	4 pt.
Ginger, bruised	¾ oz.	¾ oz.
Pimento, bruised	¾ oz.	¾ oz.
Refined Sugar	5 lb.	4½ lb.
Rectified Spirit	6 fl.oz.	6 fl.oz.

s.g. 1·32.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb Root, in coarse powder	2 oz.	
Coriander Fruit, " "	2 oz.	
Refined Sugar	24 oz.	
Rectified Spirit	8 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	24 fl.oz.	

Product, 36 oz. weight.

Dose—1 to 4 dr.

Syrupus Rhœados.

Red Poppy Petals	13 oz.	12 oz.
Refined Sugar	36 oz.	36 oz.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	2½ fl.oz.	2½ fl.oz.

Product, 3 lb. 10 oz. weight, s.g. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.

Dried Red Rose Petals	2 oz.	3½ oz.
Refined Sugar	30 oz.	36 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Product, 2 lb. 14 oz. weight, s.g. 1·335. Spirit 2¾ oz.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Scillæ.

Vinegar of Squill	20 fl.oz.	
Refined Sugar	40 oz.	

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Syrupus Sennæ.

Senna, broken small	16 oz.	7 oz.
Oil of Coriander	3 m.	Fennel 2½ oz.
Refined Sugar	24 oz.	Treacle 4½ lb.
Distilled Water	5 pt.	2 pt.
Rectified Spirit	2 fl.oz.	Manna 6 oz.

Product, 42 oz. weight, s.g. 1·310.

Dose—1 dr. to 4 dr.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Balsam of Tolu...	1¼ oz.	— 1¼ oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	— 32 oz.
Distilled Water...	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Product, 3 lb. weight, s.g. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

Strong Tincture of Ginger ...	6 fl.dr.	R.Zng. 1½ oz.
Syrup	19 fl.oz.	Sugar 15 oz. Water 10 fl.oz.

Dose—1 dr. (1864, Tincture of Ginger 1 oz., Syrup 7 oz.)

Tinctura Aconiti.

Aconite Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	— 7½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—5 m. to 15 m. (1 gr. of Root in 9 m.—¼ the strength of P. D., and ⅓ the strength of P. L.)

Tinctura Aloes.

Socotrine Aloes, in coarse powder	½ oz.	— ½ oz.
Extract of Liquorice	1½ oz.	— 1½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	12½ fl.oz.	— 5 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	7½ fl.oz.	— 15 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, and then filter.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr. (11 gr. Aloes in 1 fl.oz.)

Tinctura Arnicæ.

Arnica Root, in coarse powder ...	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Assafœtidæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Assafœtida, in small fragments	2½ oz.	—	2½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Tinctura Aurantii.

Bitter Orange Peel, bruised ...	2 oz.	—	1¼ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, and filter.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Belladonnæ.

Belladonna Leaves, in coarse powder...	1 oz.	—	2 oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—5 m. to 20 m. (1 gr. of Leaves in 22 m.—half the strength of P. L. and P. D.)

Tinctura Benzoini Composita.

Benzoin, in coarse powder ...	2 oz.	—	1¾ oz.
Prepared Storax...	1½ oz.	—	1¼ oz.
Balsam of Tolu	½ oz.	—	5 dr.
Socotrine Aloes	160 gr.	—	150 gr.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	—	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Tinctura Buchu. (Tinct. Bucco 1864.)

Buchu Leaves, bruised... ...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Calumbæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Calumba Root, bruised	2½ oz.	1½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita. (Tr.Camph.c.Opio 1864.)

Opium, in coarse powder	40 gr.	36 gr.
Benzoic Acid	40 gr.	36 gr.
Camphor	30 gr.	25 gr.
Oil of Anise	30 m.	30 m.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. (1 gr. of Opium in ½ oz.)

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.

Extract of Indian Hemp	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Dissolve.

Dose—5 m. to 20 m. (1 gr. of Extract in 22 m.)

Tinctura Cantharidis.

Cantharides, in coarse powder	¼ oz.	2 dr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—5 m. to 20 m. (1 gr. of Cantharides in 88 m.)

Tinctura Capsici.

Capsicum Fruit, bruised	¾ oz.	5 dr.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 20 m. (1 gr. of Capsicum in 80 m.)

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cardamom Seeds, freed from the Pericarps, and bruised	¼ oz.	75 gr.
Caraway Fruit, bruised	¼ oz.	75 gr.
Raisins, freed from their Seeds	2 oz.	2½ oz.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	½ oz.	150 gr.
Cochineal, in powder	60 gr.	75 gr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Cascarillæ.

Cascarilla Bark, bruised	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Castorei.

Castor, in coarse powder	1 oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Tinctura Catechu. (Tinct. Catechu Co. P. L.)

Pale Catechu, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	1 oz.	1¼ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Chiratæ. (Tinct. Chirettæ P. D.)

Chiretta, cut small, bruised	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Chloroformi Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Chloroform	2 fl.oz.	
Rectified Spirit	8 fl.oz.	
Comp. Tinct. of Cardamoms	10 fl.oz.	

Dose—20 to 60 m.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pale Cinchona Bark, in moderately fine powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised	1 oz.	1½ oz.
Serpentary Root, bruised	½ oz.	3 dr.
Saffron	60 gr.	60 gr.
Cochineal, in powder	30 gr.	30 gr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Flavæ. (Tinct. Cinchonæ P. L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in moderately fine powder	4 oz.	4 oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Cocci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cochineal, in powder	2½ oz.	
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Tinctura Colchici Seminum. (Tinct. Colchici P. L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Colchicum Seeds, bruised ...	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m. (1 gr. of Colchicum Seeds in 9 m.)

Tinctura Conii. (Tinct. Conii Fruct. 1864.)

Hemlock Fruit, bruised ...	2½ oz.	Fol. C. 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—20 m. to 60 m. (1 gr. of Hemlock Fruit in 9 m.)

Tinctura Croci.

Saffron	1 oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Tinctura Cubebæ.

Cubebs, in powder	2½ oz.	6 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 dr.

Tinctura Digitalis.

Digitalis Leaves, cut small and in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2 oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m. (1 gr. of Digitalis in 9 m.)

Tinctura Ergotæ.

Ergot, in coarse powder ...	5 oz.	7½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	Ether 20 fl.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 1 dr. (1 gr. Ergot in 4½ m.)

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Persulphate of Iron	2½ fl.oz.	
Acetate of Potash	2 oz.	
Rectified Spirit ... ... ad.	20 fl.oz.	

Dissolve the Acetate of Potash, and add the Sol. of Iron to 8 oz. of Spirit; mix in a quart bottle, and shake frequently, for an hour, then throw the whole on a filter, and when the liquid has passed through, add Spirit to 1 pint.

Dose—5 m. to 30 m.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi. (Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlor. P.L.)

Strong Sol. of Perchloride of Iron	5 fl.oz.	Fr. Ses. 1½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	15 fl.oz.	— 15 fl.oz.
	s.g. 0·992.	Ac. Hydrochl. 5 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies; Earths; Gum; and Vegetable Astringents.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Tinctura Gallæ.

Galls, bruised	2½ oz.	— 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.

Gentian Root, bruised	1½ oz.	— 1¼ oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised ...	¾ oz.	— 5 dr.
Cardamoms Seeds, freed from the Pericarps, and bruised	¼ oz.	Cinn. 2½ dr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata. (Tinct. Guaiac. Comp. P.L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Guaiacum Resin, in fine powder	4 oz.	3½ oz.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days.

Incompatibles—Acids; Acidulous, Earthy, and Metallic Salts.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Tinctura Hyoscyami.

Hyoscyamus Leaves, dried and bruised	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 1 dr.

Tinctura Iodi. (Tinct. Iodinii Co. P. L.)

Iodine	½ oz.	½ oz.
Iodide of Potassium	¼ oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Dose—5 m. to 20 m.

Tinctura Jalapæ.

Jalap, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Kino.

Kino, in coarse powder	2 oz.	1¾ oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days and filter.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Krameriæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhatany, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.

Oil of Lavender	1½ fl.dr.	1½ fl.dr.
Oil of Rosemary	10 m.	10 m.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	150 gr.	150 gr.
Nutmeg, bruised	150 gr.	150 gr.
Red Sandalwood	300 gr.	300 gr.
Rectified Spirit	40 fl.oz.	40 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, then add the Oils to the strained Tincture.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Limonis.

Fresh Lemon Peel, sliced thin	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Lobeliæ.

Lobelia, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea.

Lobelia, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Spirit of Ether	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, and filter.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Tinctura Lupuli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hop	2½ oz.	3 oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Incompatibles—The Salts and preparations of Iron.
Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Myrrh, in coarse powder ...	2½ oz.	1½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ.

		DUBLIN.
Nux Vomica	2 oz.	2 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	8 oz.

Soften by steam, dry and powder. Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

(Two-fifths the strength of P. D.)

Dose—10 m. to 20 m. (1 gr. of Nux Vomica in 11 m.)

Tinctura Opii.

Opium, in coarse powder	1½ oz. or 656 gr.	Pulv. 720 gr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies, their Carbonates, and most Metallic Salts. **Dose**—5 m. to 40 m. (1 gr. of Opium in 14½ m.)

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.

		EDIN.
Opium, in coarse powder ...	100 gr.	120 gr.
Saffron, cut small	180 gr.	180 gr.
Benzoic Acid	180 gr.	180 gr.
Oil of Anise	1 fl.dr.	½ fl.dr.
Strong Solution of Ammonia ...	4 fl.oz.	5 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	16 fl.oz.	15 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (1 fl.oz. contains 5 gr. Opium.)

Tinctura Pyrethri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pellitory Root, in coarse powder	4 oz.	
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	

Macerate 48 hours, and percolate.

Tinctura Quassiæ.

		EDIN.
Quassia	¾ oz	— 5 dr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 dr.

Tinctura Quiniæ. (Tinct. Quinæ Co. P. L.)

Sulphate of Quinia	160 gr.	—160 gr.
Tincture of Orange Peel	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Dissolve with a gentle heat, and after 3 days filter.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr. (1 gr. of Quinine in 1 fl. dr.)

Tinctura Rhei. (Tinct. Rhei Co. P. L.)

Rhubarb, in coarse powder	2 oz.	— 1¼ oz.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised	¼ oz.	R. Gly. 3 dr.
Coriander, bruised	¼ oz.	R. Zing. 1½ dr.
Saffron	¼ oz.	— 1½ dr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—Purgative, 4 dr. to 1 oz. Stomachic, 1 dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Sabinæ.

Savin Tops, dried and coarsely powdered	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—20 m. to 1 dr. (1 gr. of Savin in 9 m.)

Tinctura Scillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Squill, bruised	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Tinctura Senegæ.

Senega, in coarse powder	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Sennæ. (Tinct. Sennæ Co. P. L.)

Senna, broken small	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Raisins, freed from seeds	2 oz.	2½ oz.
Caraway Fruit	½ oz.	2¼ dr.
Coriander Fruit	½ oz.	Cardm. ½ dr.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 dr. to 4 dr.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.

Serpentary Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Stramonii.

Stramonium Seeds, bruised	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m. (1 gr. of Stramonium Seeds in 9 m.)

Tinctura Sumbul.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sumbul Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 minims.

Tinctura Tolutana.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Balsam of Tolu	2½ oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Dissolve and filter.

Dose—20 m. to 40 m.

Tinctura Valerianæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Valerian Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata. (Tinct. Valer. Co. P.L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Valerian Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia ...	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Incompatibles.—Acids; Acidulous, Earthy, and Metallic Salts. **Dose.**—½ dr. to 1 dr.

Tinctura Veratri Viridis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Green Hellibore Root, in coarse powder	4 oz.	
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose.—5 m. to 20 m.

Tinctura Zingiberis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ginger Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	— 10 dr.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.	— 20 fl.oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose.—15 m. to 1 dr.

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.

Ginger, in fine powder	10 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 fl.oz.

Pack the ginger tightly in a percolator, and pour carefully over it half a pint of Spirit. In 2 hours add more, until 1 pint has passed through.

Dose—5 to 20 m.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Tannic Acid	360 gr.
Tincture of Tolu	½ fl.oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder ...	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder ...	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia ...	2 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	1 fl.oz.

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each Lozenge contains ½ gr. of Tannic Acid.)

Trochisci Bismuthi.

Subnitrate of Bismuth	1440 gr.
Carbonate of Magnesia	4 oz.
Precipitated Carbonate of Lime	6 oz.
Refined Sugar	29 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder ...	1 oz.
Rose Water	q.s.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia ...	2 fl.oz.

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each Lozenge contains 2 gr. of Subnitrate of Bismuth.)

Trochisci Catechu.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pale Catechu, in powder	720 gr.	
Refined Sugar, in powder	25 oz.	
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.	
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	q.s.	

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each Lozenge contains 1 gr. of Catechu.)

Trochisci Ferri Redacti.

Reduced Iron	720 gr.	
Refined Sugar	25 oz.	
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.	
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	q.s. or 1 fl.oz.	

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each contains 1 gr. of reduced Iron.)

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuanha, in powder	180 gr.	
Refined Sugar	25 oz.	
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.	
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	q.s. or 1 fl.oz.	

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 8. (Each contains ¼ gr. of Ipecacuanha.)

Trochisci Morphiæ.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	20 gr.	
Tincture of Tolu	½ fl.oz.	
Refined Sugar, in powder	24 oz.	
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.	
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	½ fl.oz.	

Divide in 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each Lozenge contains 1-36th gr. of Morphia.)

Trochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ. BRITISH. LONDON.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	20 gr.
Ipecacuanha, in fine powder	60 gr.
Tincture of Tolu	½ fl.oz
Refined Sugar	24 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	½ fl.oz.

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each Lozenge contains 1-36th gr. of Morphia and 1-12th gr. of Ipecacuanha.)

Trochisci Opii.

Extract of Opium	72 gr.
Tincture of Tolu	½ fl.oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	16 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	2 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	6 oz.
Distilled Water	½ fl.oz.

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each Lozenge contains 1-10th gr. of Extract of Opium.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Chlorate of Potash, in powder	3600 gr.
Refined Sugar	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 1 fl.oz.

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each contains 5 gr. Chlorate of Potash.)

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bicarbonate of Soda	3600 gr.	
Refined Sugar, in powder	25 oz.	
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.	
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 fl.oz.	
Distilled Water	q.s. or 1 fl.oz.	

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each contains 5 gr. Bicarb. Soda.)

Unguentum Aconitiæ.

Aconitia	8 gr.
Rectified Spirit	30 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati. (Ung. Antim. Pot. Tart. P. L.)

Tartarated Antimony, in fine powder	¼ oz.	— ¼ oz.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

(Nearly twice the strength of Ung. Ant. Tart. Dublin.)

Unguentum Atropiæ.

Atropia	8 gr.
Rectified Spirit	30 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

Extract of Belladonna	80 gr.	— 60 gr.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	— 1 oz.

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.

Iodide of Cadmium in fine powder	62 gr.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.

Unguentum Cantharidis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cantharides	1 oz.	1 oz.
Yellow Wax	1 oz.	Water 4 oz.
Olive Oil	6 oz.	Cer. Res. 4 oz.
Unguentum Cetacei.		
Spermaceti	5 oz.	5 oz.
White Wax	2 oz.	14 dr.
Almond Oil	20 oz.	Olive 20 oz.
Unguentum Creasoti.		
Creasote	1 fl.dr.	½ fl.dr
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.
Unguentum Elemi.		
Elemi	¼ oz.	6 dr.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Tereb. 5 dr. Suet, 1½ oz. Ol. Oi. 1 dr.
Unguentum Gallæ.		
Galls, in fine powder	80 gr.	60 gr.
Benzoated Ointment	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.
Unguentum Gallæ c Opio. (Ung. Gallæ Co. P. L.)		
Ointment of Galls	1 oz.	1 oz.
Opium, in powder	32 gr.	15 gr.
Unguentum Hydrargyri.		
Mercury	16 oz.	16 oz.
Prepared Lard	16 oz.	15½ oz.
Prepared Suet	1 oz.	1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati. (Ung. Hyd. Am. Chlor. P. L.)

	1864.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ammoniated Mercury	64 gr.	62 gr.	40 gr.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Ointment of Mercury	6 oz.
Yellow Wax	3 oz.
Olive Oil...	3 oz.
Camphor	1½ oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

		DUBLIN.
Red Iodide of Mercury, in fine powder...	16 gr.	60 gr.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

	1864.		
Mercury, by weight	4 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Nitric Acid, S.G. 1·42	(8 oz.)	12 fl.oz.	8 fl.oz.
Prepared Lard ...	15 oz.	15 oz.	24 oz.
Olive Oil	32 oz.	32 oz.	16 oz.

(1864, Acid. Nit. Sp. Gr. 1·50.)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.) Ung. Hyd. Nit. Oxid. P. L.)

Red Oxide of Mercury, in very fine powder	62 gr.	60 gr.
Oil of Almonds	¾ oz.	Lard 1 oz.
Yellow Wax	¼ oz.	

(1864, Red Oxide 64 gr. Simple Ointment 1 oz.)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi. (Ung. Calomelanos 1864.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Subchloride of Mercury	80 gr.	
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	

Unguentum Iodi. (Ung. Iodinii Co. P.L.)
(Ung. Iodi Co. 1864.)

Iodine	32 gr.	30 gr.
Iodide of Potassium	32 gr.	60 gr.
Proof Spirit	60 m.	60 m.
Prepared Lard	2 oz.	2 oz.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

Tar	5 oz.	5 oz.
Yellow Wax	2 oz.	Suet 5 oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis. (Cer. Plumbi Acet. P. L.)

Acetate of Lead	12 gr.	15 gr.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	W. Wax 2 dr. Oil of Almonds 1 fl.oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

		1864.
Carbonate of Lead	62 gr.	64 gr.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	1 oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of Lead, in fine powder	62 oz.	
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	

Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis Compositum. (Ung. Plumbi Subacetatis 1864.)

Solution of Sub-Acetate of Lead	6 fl.oz.	6 fl.oz.
Camphor	60 gr.	60 gr.
White Wax	8 oz.	8 oz.
Oil of Almonds	20 fl.oz.	Olive 20 fl.oz.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphurated Potash	30 gr.	
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

	1864.		
Iodide of Potassium	64 gr.	64 gr.	60 gr.
DistilledWater	60 m.	60 m.	60 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Carbonate of Potash		4 gr.	

Unguentum Resinæ. (Cer. Resinæ P. L.)

Resin	8 oz.	7½ oz.
Yellow Wax	4 oz.	7½ oz.
Simple Ointment	16 oz.	Ol. Oliv. 10 fl.oz.

Unguentum Sabinæ.

Fresh Savin Tops, bruised	8 oz.	8 oz.
Yellow Wax	3 oz.	4 oz.
Prepared Lard	16 oz.	16 oz.

Digest 20 minutes, and strain through calico.
(1864 made with White Wax.)

Unguentum Simplex. (Cer. Simplex P. L.)

White Wax	2 oz.	4 oz.
Prepared Lard	3 oz.	
Almond Oil	3 fl.oz.	Olive 4 fl.oz.

Unguentum Sulphuris.

Sublimed Sulphur	1 oz.	2 oz.
Benzoated Lard	4 oz.	4 oz.

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

Iodide of Sulphur	30 gr.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Turpentine	1 fl.oz.	
Resin, in coarse powder	60 gr.	
Yellow Wax	½ oz.	
Prepared Lard	½ oz.	

Unguentum Veratriæ.

Veratria	8 gr.	
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	
Olive Oil	½ fl.dr.	

Unguentum Zinci. (Ung. Zinci Oxidi 1864.)

Oxide of Zinc, in fine powder	80 gr.	— 80 gr.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid	10 to 15 m.	
Cold Water	1 fl.dr.	

Vapor Chlori.

Chlorinated Lime	2 oz.	
Cold Water, to moisten	q.s.	

Vapor Coniæ.

Extract of Hemlock	60 gr.	
Solution of Potash	1 fl.dr.	
Distilled Water	10 fl.dr.	

Dose—20 minims placed on a Sponge, in a suitable apparatus, that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

Vapor Creasoti.

Creasote	12 m.	
Boiling Water	8 fl.oz.	

Vapor Iodi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tincture of Iodine	1 fl.dr.	
Water	1 fl.oz.	

Apply a gentle heat, and inhale the vapour.

Veratria.

An Alkaloid obtained from Cevadella.

Vinum Aloes.

Socotrine Aloes	1½ oz.	2 oz.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised ...	80 gr.	Canel ½ oz.
Ginger, in coarse powder ...	80 gr.	
Sherry	40 fl.oz.	40 fl.oz.

Digest 7 days, and filter.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 dr.

Vinum Antimoniale. (Vin. Ant. Pot. Tart. P. L.)

Tartarated Antimony	40 gr.	40 gr.
Sherry	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Dose—5 m. to 1 dr.

Vinum Aurantii.

British Wine, containing 12 per cent. of Alcohol, made by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

Vinum Colchici.

Colchicum Corm, dried and sliced	4 oz.	4 oz.
Sherry	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, press, and strain through calico.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m. (1 gr. of Colchicum Corm in 5½ m.)

Vinum Ferri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fine Iron Wire (about No. 35)	1 oz.	1 oz.
Sherry	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

(1864 made with Tartarated Iron, 160 gr.)

Macerate 30 days, the Iron being nearly but not quite immersed in the Wine, the vessel frequently shaken and the stopper removed; then filter.

Dose—1 dr. to 4 dr.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.

Citrate of Iron and Ammonia	160 gr.
Orange Wine	20 fl.oz.

Dissolve, set aside for three days, shaking occasionally, then filter.

Dose—1 to 4 dr.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuanha, bruised	1 oz.	1¼ oz.
Sherry	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Dose—Expectorant, 5 m. to 40 m.; Emetic, 3 dr. to 6 dr.

Vinum Opii.

Extract of Opium	1 oz.	1¼ oz.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	75 gr.	75 gr.
Cloves, bruised	75 gr.	75 gr.
Sherry	20 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.

(1864, Powdered Opium, 1½ oz., Sherry, 20 fl.oz.)

P. B. 1867 is about ¼ stronger than P. B. 1864, also of Edinburgh and Dublin; but 1-5th weaker than the London, and corresponds in strength with Extractum Opii Liquidum. (Contains nearly 22 grs. of Extract of Opium in 1 fl.oz.)

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies; their Carbonates; and most Metallic Salts. **Dose**—10 m. to 40 m.

Vinum Quiniæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Quinine	20 gr.	
Citric Acid	30 gr.	
Orange Wine	20 fl.oz.	

Dissolve first the Acid and then the Quinine in the Wine, allow it to remain 3 days, shake occasionally, and filter.

Dose—½ to 1 oz.

Vinum Rhei.

Rhubarb, in coarse powder ...	1½ oz.	— 2½ oz.
Canella Alba Bark ,, ...	60 gr.	— 60 gr.
Sherry	20 fl.oz.	— 20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 dr.

Vinum Xericum.

Sherry, containing about 17 to 18 per cent. of Alcohol.

Zinci Acetas.

Acetate of Zinc.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies and their Carbonates.

Dose—Tonic, 1 gr. to 2 gr. Emetic, 10 gr. to 20 gr.

Zinci Carbonas.

Carbonate of Zinc.

Zinci Chloridum.

Chloride of Zinc.

Zinci Oxidum.

Carbonate of Zinc exposed to a dull red heat, until it no longer effervesces with Dilute Sulphuric Acid.

Incompatibles—Acids and Acidulous Salts.

Dose—2 gr. to 10 gr.

Zinci Sulphas. BRITISH. LONDON.

Sulphate of Zinc.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their Carbonates ; Lime Water ; Astringent Vegetable Infusions.
Dose—Tonic, 1 gr. to 3 gr. Emetic, 10 gr. to 30 gr.

Zinci Valerianas.

Sulphate of Zinc	5¾ oz.
Valerianate of Soda	5 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—1 gr. to 3 gr.

TEST SOLUTIONS FOR QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS,

WITH SOME OF THEIR PRINCIPAL APPLICATIONS.

Acetate of Copper. Solution of,

Subacetate of Copper, in fine powder		½ oz.
Acetic Acid	... ...	1 fl.oz.
Distilled Water ...	... ... ad	5 fl.oz.

Add the Copper to the Acid diluted with half an ounce of water, digest at 212°, with frequent stirring, until a dry residue remains, which dissolve in water, and filter.

Use—For detecting the presence of Butyric Acid in Valerianate of Zinc. After distilling the suspected Salt with dilute Sulphuric Acid, and adding the Solution of Acetate of Copper, a bluish-white precipitate will be produced, after a little time, if Butyric Acid is present.

Acetate of Potash. Solution of,

Acetate of Potash	... ...	½ oz.
Distilled Water	... ...	5 fl.oz.

Use—To distinguish between Tartaric and Citric Acids, producing a precipitate with the former only.

Acetate of Soda. Solution of,

Acetate of Soda ...	... ...	½ oz.
Distilled Water ...	... ...	5 fl.oz.

Use—To neutralize the Acid Solution of the Precipitated Phosphate of Lime, previous to the addition of Oxalate of Ammonia and Perchloride of Iron.

Albumen. Solution of,

The White of one Egg	
Distilled Water	4 fl.oz.

(This must be recently prepared.)

Use — To distinguish the Monobasic, from the Tribasic Phosphoric Acids: giving a precipitate with the former, but not with the latter.

Ammonio-Nitrate of Silver. Solution of,

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals	¼ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	½ oz. or q.s.
Distilled Water	ad 10 fl.oz.

Add Ammonia until the precipitate is nearly dissolved, and filter.

Use—For testing Arsenious and Phosphoric Acids, giving, in aqueous solutions, a yellow precipitate, soluble in excess of Ammonia, or Nitric Acid.

Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper. Solution of,

Sulphate of Copper, in crystals	½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.
Distilled Water	ad 10 fl.oz.

Add Ammonia until the precipitate is nearly dissolved, and filter.

Use—For detecting the presence of Arsenious Acid, with which it forms a green precipitate, soluble in excess of Ammonia.

Ammonio-Sulphate of Magnesia. Solution of,

Sulphate of Magnesia	1 oz.
Chloride of Ammonium	½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	½ fl.oz.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Use—As a test for the Phosphates of Ammonia and Iron.

The precipitate, formed by adding it to a solution containing 20 gr. of Phosphate of Ammonia, should, when washed with dilute Ammonia, and dried, weigh 16·8 grains.

Boracic Acid. Solution of,

Boracic Acid	50 gr.
Rectified Spirit	1 fl.oz.

Use.—To detect the presence of Turmeric in Rhubarb; a brown colour will be produced if Turmeric is present, whilst pure Rhubarb will remain unchanged.

Bromine. Solution of,

Bromine	10 m.
Distilled Water	5 fl.oz.

Use.—To detect Iodine in Bromide of Potassium. A few drops added to a solution of the Salt, mixed with a little Mucilage of Starch, will produce a blue colour, if Iodine is present.

Carbonate of Ammonia. Solution of,

Carbonate of Ammonia, in powder	½ oz.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Use.—To distinguish Zinc from Alumina and the Alkaline Earths. With the former it gives a white precipitate, soluble in excess of the re-agent.

Chloride of Ammonium. Solution of,

Chloride of Ammonium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Use.—As a test for Magnesia. The Solution of Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, with a little free Ammonia, is mixed with the solution to be tested; and Phosphate of Soda is afterwards added, when, if Magnesia is present, it will be precipitated as Ammonio-Magnesian Phosphate.

Chloride of Barium. Solution of,

Chloride of Barium, in crystals	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Use.—As a test for Sulphuric Acid, or any of the soluble sulphates.

Chloride of Calcium. Solution of,

Chloride of Calcium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Use.—For testing Arseniate of Soda and Citrate of Potash, producing with the former a white precipitate, soluble in Nitric Acid; and with a boiling solution of the latter, a white precipitate, soluble in Acetic Acid.

Chloride of Calcium. Saturated Solution of,

Chloride of Calcium	4 oz.
Distilled Water	5 fl.oz.

Use.—For testing the purity of Spirits of Nitrous Ether. When 1 volume of Sp. Æther Nit. is agitated with 2 volumes of the above solution, 2 per cent. by volume of Nitrous Ether should separate and rise to the surface.

Chloride of Gold. Solution of,

Fine Gold, in thin lamina	60 gr.
Nitric Acid	1½ fl.oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	7 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the Gold in the Nitric Acid, mixed with 6 oz. Hydrochloric Acid and 4 oz. of Water; then add the remaining Hydrochloric Acid, and evaporate at 212°, until Acid vapours cease to be given off; lastly, dissolve in 5 fl.oz. of Water.

Use.—To distinguish Atropia, with which it forms a yellow double salt.

Chloride of Tin. Solution of,

Granulated Tin	1 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	3 fl.oz.
Distilled Water	ad 5 fl.oz.

Add the Tin to the Acid, diluted with 1 oz. of Water; apply a gentle heat until gas ceases to be evolved; add Water to 5 fl.oz., and preserve in a stoppered bottle, with the remainder of the Tin.

Use.—To test Ammoniated Mercury. It reduces to the Metallic state, the Salts of Mercury, Silver, and Gold.

Gelatine. Solution of,

Isinglass, in shreds	50 gr.
Warm Distilled Water	5 fl.oz

Use—To distinguish Gallic from Tannic Acid, the latter only giving a yellowish-white precipitate.

Iodate of Potash. Solution of,

Iodine	50 gr.
Chlorate of Potash	50 gr.
Nitric Acid	8 m.
Distilled Water	10½ fl.oz.

After rubbing the Iodine and Chlorate of Potash together, pour on them ½ oz. of Water acidulated with the Acid. Digest till the colour disappears, boil one minute, and evaporate to dryness at 212° ; lastly, dissolve in 10 oz. of water and filter.

Use—To detect Sulphurous Acid in Acetic Acid ; when added to Acetic Acid previously mixed with mucilage of Starch, a blue colour is produced, if Sulphurous Acid is present.

Iodide of Potassium. Solution of,

Iodide of Potassium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Use—As a test for Lead, with which it forms a bright yellow precipitate.

Oxalate of Ammonia. Solution of,

Oxalate of Ammonia	½ oz.
Warm Distilled water	20 fl.oz.

Use—As a test for Lime, with which it forms a white precipitate in dilute neutral or alkaline solutions ; insoluble in Acetic, but soluble in Nitric Acid.

Perchloride of Platinum. Solution of,

Thin Platinum Foil	¼ oz.
Nitric Acid	1 fl.oz. or q. s.
Hydrochloric Acid	4 fl.oz. or q. s.
Distilled Water	7 fl.oz.

Dilute the Acids with 2 oz. of water; add the Platinum Foil, and dissolve by means of a gentle heat, adding more of the Acids if necessary for solution. Now add 1 dr. of Hydrochloric Acid, and evaporate until vapours cease to be given off; lastly, dissolve in 5 oz. of Distilled Water, and filter.

Use—For distinguishing Potash from Soda—giving a precipitate with the former, but not with the latter.

Phosphate of Soda. Solution of,

Phosphate of Soda, in Crystals ...	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 fl.oz.

Use—In testing for Magnesia, *see* Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, and also for testing Carbonate of Lithia.

Red Prussiate of Potash. Solution of,

Red Prussiate of Potash, in crystals ...	¼ oz.
Distilled Water	5 fl.oz.

Use—To distinguish the Proto, from the Persalts of Iron, giving a blue precipitate in the former, but not in the latter.

Sulphate of Indigo. Solution of,

		1864.
Indigo, dry, and in fine powder	5 gr. —	5 gr.
Sulphuric Acid	10 fl.oz.—	1 fl.dr.
Distilled Water	—	10 fl.oz.

Place 1 dr. of the Acid and the Indigo in a test tube and apply the heat of a Water Bath for 1 hour, then mix with the remainder of the acid, and after subsidence, decant the clear liquor.

Use—As a test for Chlorine, in contact with which it becomes decolourized

Sulphate of Iron. Solution of,

Granulated Sulphate of Iron	10 gr.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 fl.oz.

This Solution should be recently prepared.

Use—In testing Phosphoric, Nitric, and Sulphuric Acids, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, &c. Its colour is darkened by the vapour produced from the contact of moderately dilute Nitric Acid with Copper. It is *not* darkened by Phosphoric Acid when mixed with an equal volume of pure Sulphuric Acid. Sulphuric Acid poured upon it should not produce a purple ring at the surface of the two solutions. It becomes a deep olive or black colour, when mixed with Spirits of Nitrous Ether and a few drops of Sulphuric Acid.

Sulphate of Lime. Solution of,

Plaster of Paris	¼ oz.
Distilled Water	20 fl.oz.

Rub the Plaster of Paris in a Mortar with 2 oz. of Water; transfer to a pint bottle containing the remainder of the Water; shake, and after subsidence, filter.

Use—As a test for Oxalic Acid.

Sulphide of Ammonium. Solution of,

Solution of Ammonia, saturated with Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Use—As a test for various metals. Antimony gives an orange red precipitate, soluble in excess of the re-agent; Zinc, a White; Bismuth, Copper, Gold, Lead, Mercury, Silver, and Tin, a brown or black precipitate.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.

Sulphuret of Iron	½ oz.
Water	4 fl.oz.
Sulphuric Acid	q. s.

Use—As a test for various metals. A neutral solution of Arsenious Acid, and the persalts of Tin, give a yellow precipitate. Acid solutions of Bismuth, Copper, Gold, Lead, Mercury, Platinum, Silver, and protoxide of Tin, produce a brown or black precipitate.

Tartaric Acid. Solution of,

Tartaric Acid, in crystals	1 oz.
Distilled Water	8 fl.oz.
Rectified Spirit	2 fl.oz.

Use—As a test for Potash, with which it forms a very sparingly soluble salt; also to prevent the precipitation of Oxide of Antimony, when an Acid solution of that metal is added to Water.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash Solution of,

Yellow Prussiate of Potash, in crystals	¼ oz.
Distilled Water	5 fl.oz.

Use—As a test for many of the Metals, giving, with the Persalts of Iron, a blue precipitate; with Copper, a reddish-brown; and with Proto-salts of Antimony, Bismuth, Cadmium, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Silver, Tin, and Zinc, a white, or nearly white, precipitate.

TEST SOLUTIONS FOR VOLUMETRIC ESTIMATIONS.

Apparatus required in the preparation of these Solutions.

1. A flask which, when filled to a mark on the neck, contains exactly 10,000 grains of distilled water at 60°, or (if the metrical system be employed) one litre, or 1000 cubic centimetres.

2. A graduated cylindrical jar, which, when filled to O, holds 10,000 grains of distilled water, or (if the metrical system be employed) one litre, and is divided into 100 equal parts.

3. A Burette. A graduated glass tube which, when filled to O, holds 1,000 grains of distilled water, or (if the metrical system be employed) 100 cubic centimetres, and is divided into 100 equal parts.

(One cubic centimetre is the volume of one gramme of distilled water at 40° C. 1000 cubic centimetres equal one litre.)

Volumetric Solutions should be shaken before being used, to ensure uniformity of strength, and should be kept in stoppered bottles. All measurements should be made at 60° Fahr.

Volumetric Solution of Bichromate of Potash.

($KO, 2\,Cr\,O_3 = 147{\cdot}5$ or $\mathbf{K_2\,Cr_2\,O_7} = 295.$)

Bichromate of Potash ...	... 147·5 gr.
Distilled Water	... 10,000 gr. or 1 litre.

Put the Bichromate of Potash into the 10,000 grain flask, and dissolve in exactly 10,000 grain measures of water. 1000 measures will then contain 14·75 grains (1-10th of an equivalent of $K\,O,\ 2\,Cr\,O_3$ or 1-20th of $K_2\,Cr_2\,O_7$) of the bichromate, and when added to a Protosalt of Iron, acidulated with H Cl., are capable of converting 16·8 grs. (1-10th of an equivalent of 6 Fe or 1-20th new notation) of Iron, from the state of protosalt to persalt.

Use—To determine the proportion of protoxide of Iron in the following preparations. It is known that the whole of the protosalt has been converted into a persalt, when a minute drop of the liquid, placed in contact with a drop of the solution of red prussiate of potash, on a white plate, ceases to strike with it a blue colour.

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Grs. weight of substance.		Grs. Meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of Substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Ferri Arsenias	20	=	170	or	2·0	=	17·0
„ Carb. Sacch.	20	=	330	or	2·0	=	33·0
„ Oxid. Magnet.	20	=	83·0	or	2·0	=	8·3
„ Phosphas	20	=	250	or	2·0	=	25·0

Volumetric Solution of Hyposulphite of Soda.

($Na\,O,\ S_2\,O_2 + 5\,H\,O = 124$ or $Na_2\,H_2\,S_2\,O_4$
$4\,H_2\,O = 248$.)

Hyposulphite of Soda, in crystals ...	280 gr.
Distilled Water	10,000 gr. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the Hyposulphite in 10,000 grain measures of water. Fill a Burette with this solution and drop it cautiously into 1000 grain measures of the Volumetric Solution of Iodine, until the brown colour is just discharged. Note the number of grain measures (n) required to produce this effect; then put 8,000 grain measures of the same solution into a graduated jar, and augment with distilled water to $\frac{8000 \times 1000}{n}$ gr. measures. If, for example, n = 950, the 8,000 grain measures should be diluted to the bulk of $\frac{8000 \times 1000}{950}$ = 8,421 gr. measures; 1000 grain measures will then contain 24·8 grains or 1-10th of an equivalent of the Hyposulphite, and correspond to 12·7 grains, or 1·10th an equivalent of Iodine.

Use—For testing the following substances, in each case, excepting that of Iodum. A solution of Iodide of Potassium and Hydrochloric Acid are added to the substance, and the amount of Iodine so liberated is indicated by the solution.

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Gr. weight of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Calx Chlorata	10·0	=	850	or	1·00	=	85·0
Iodum	12·7	=	1000	or	1·27	=	100·0
Liq. Calc. Chlor.	60·0	=	500	or	6·00	=	50·0
" Chlori	439·0	=	750	or	43·90	=	75·0
" Sodæ Chlor.	70·0	=	500	or	7·00	=	50·0

Volumetric Solution of Iodine.

(I = 127 or **I** = 127.)

Iodine ... ... 127 gr.
Iodide of Potassium ... ... 180 gr.
Distilled Water ... ... 10,000 gr. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the Iodine and Iodide of Potassium in exactly 10,000 grain measures of water. 1000 grain measures will contain 12·7 grs. or 1-10th of an equivalent of Iodine, and will correspond to 1-7th grs. of H S., 3·2 grs. of Sulphurous, and 4·95 grs. of Arsenious Acid.

Use—For testing the following substances. (It is dropped from the Burette into the liquid to be tested, until free Iodine begins to appear in the solution.)

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Gr. weight of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Acid Arsenios	4·0	=	808	or	0·40	=	80·8
" Sulphurosum	34·7	=	1000	or	3·47	=	100·0
Liq. Arsenicalis	441·5	=	808	or	44·15	=	80·8
" Arsen. Hyd.	441·5	=	810	or	44·15	=	81·0

Volumetric Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

($Ag\,O,\ N\,O_5 = 170$ or $\mathbf{Ag\,N\,O_3 = 170}$.)

Nitrate of Silver... ...	... 170 gr.
Distilled Water	10,000 gr. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the Nitrate of Silver in exactly 10,000 gr. measures of water; 1000 grain measures will contain 17·0 grains, or 1-10th of an equivalent of Nitrate of Silver. (Should be kept in an opaque stoppered bottle.)

Use—In testing the following substances:—

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Gr. weight of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grams. of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Acid Hydrocyan.	270	=	1000	or	27·0	=	100·0
Potass. Bromid.	10	=	840	or	1·0	=	84·0
Sodæ Arsenias (dry)	10	=	1613	or	1·0	=	161·3

Volumetric Solution of Oxalic Acid.

($2\,H\,O,\ C_4\,O_6 + 4\,H\,O = 126$ or $\mathbf{H_2\,C_2\,O_4\,2\,H_2\,O = 126}$.)

Purified Oxalic Acid, in crystals, quite dry but not effloresced.	630 gr.
Distilled Water	10,000 gr. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the Oxalic Acid in 10,000 grain measures of water; 1000 grain measures will contain ½ an equivalent, or 63 grains of Oxalic Acid, and are capable of neutralizing 1 equivalent of an Alkali, or Alkaline Carbonate.

Use—In testing the following substances:—

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Grs. weight of substance.		Grs. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grms. of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Ammon, Carb.	59·0	=	1000	or	5·90	=	100·0
Borax	191·0	=	1000	or	19·10	=	100·0
Liq. Ammon.	85·0	=	500	or	8·50	=	50·0
" " Fort.	52·3	=	1000	or	5·23	=	100·0
" Calcis	4380·0	=	200	or	438·00	=	20·0
" " Sacch.	460·2	=	254	or	46·02	=	25·4
" Plumb. Sub.	413·3	=	810	or	41·33	=	81·0
" Potassæ	462·9	=	482	or	46·29	=	48·2
" " Effer.	438·00	=	150	or	438·0	=	15·0
" Sodæ	458·0	=	470	or	45·80	=	47·0
" " Effer.	4380·0	=	178	or	438·0	=	17·8
Plumbi Acetas	38·0	=	200	or	3·80	=	20·0
Potassa Caus.	56·0	=	900	or	5·60	=	90·0
Potassæ Bicarb.	50·0	=	500	or	5·00	=	50·0
" Carb.	83·0	=	980	or	8·30	=	98·0
" Citras	102·0	=	1000	or	10·20	=	100·0
" Tartras	113·0	=	1000	or	11·30	=	100·0
" " Acida	188·0	=	1000	or	18·80	=	100·0
Soda Caustica	40·0	=	900	or	4·00	=	90·0
" Tartarata	141·0	=	1000	or	14·10	=	100·0
Sodæ Bicarb.	84·0	=	1000	or	8·40	=	100·0
" Carb.	143·0	=	960	or	14·30	=	96·0

Volumetric Solution of Soda.

(Na O, H O = 40 or **Na H O = 40**.)

Solution of Soda...	q.s.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Fill a Burette with the Solution of Soda, and cautiously drop this into a solution of 63 grains of purified Oxalic Acid in 2 oz. of water, until the Acid is neutralized, as indicated by Litmus. Note the number of grains (n) of the solution used, and having introduced 9000 grain measures of the Solution of Soda into a gradulated jar, add water until it becomes $\frac{9000 \times 1000}{n}$ grain measures. If, for example, (n) = 930, the 9000 grain measures should be augmented to $\frac{9000 \times 1000}{930}$ = 9·677 grain measures. 1000 grain measures will contain one equivalent, or 40 grains of Hydrate of Soda, and will neutralize one equivalent of any monobasic acid.

Use—In testing the following substances:—

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.		
	Grs. weight of substance.		Grs. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grms. weight of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Acetum	445·4	=	402	or	44·54	=	40·2
Acid, Acet.	182·0	=	1000	or	18·20	=	100·0
" " Dil.	440·0	=	313	or	44·00	=	31·3
" " Glac.	60·0	=	990	or	6·00	=	99·0
" Citric	70·0	=	1000	or	7·00	=	100·0
" Hydroch.	114·8	=	1000	or	11·48	=	100·0
" " Dil.	345·0	=	1000	or	34·50	=	100·0
" Nitric	90·0	=	1000	or	9·00	=	100·0
" " Dil.	361·3	=	1000	or	36·13	=	100·0
" Nit.Hyd.Dil.	352·4	=	920	or	35·24	=	92·0
" Sulph.	50·6	=	1000	or	5·06	=	100·0
" " Arom	304·2	=	830	or	30·42	=	83·0
" " Dil.	359·0	=	1000	or	35·90	=	100·0
" Tart.	75·0	=	1000	or	7·50	=	100·0

PART II.

MATERIA MEDICA.

A TABLE

Regulating the ordinary proportion of Doses, according to the age of the Patient.

For an adult	1	e.g.	60	grains.
From 21 to 14 years	$\frac{2}{3}$	„	40	„
„ 14 to 7	$\frac{1}{2}$	„	30	„
„ 7 to 4	$\frac{1}{3}$	„	20	„
„ 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	„	15	„
„ 3	$\frac{1}{6}$	„	10	„
„ 2	$\frac{1}{8}$	„	8	„
„ 1	$\frac{1}{12}$	„	5	„

MATERIA MEDICA.

Acaciæ Gummi. Gum Acacia.

An exudation from the stems of one or more undetermined species of Acacia; (N. O. Leguminosæ,) collected chiefly in Cordofan, in Eastern Africa, and imported from Alexandria.

Acetum. Vinegar.

An Acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the Acetous fermentation. Sp. Gr. 1·017 to 1·019.

Dose—1 to 2 dr.

Acidum Aceticum. Acetic Acid.

An Acid liquid, prepared from wood, by destructive distillation and subsequent purification; contains 28 per cent. of anhydrous Acetic Acid, $C_4 H_3 O_3$ or $C_4 H_6 O_3$ Sp. Gr. 1·044.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale. Glacial Acetic Acid.

Contains 84 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid. Sp.Gr. 1·065 to 1·066. Crystallizes at 34°, and remains crystalline up to 48°.

Acidum Arseniosum. $As O_3$ or $As_2 O_3$

Arsenious Acid—An Anhydrous Acid, obtained by roasting arsenical ores, and purified by sublimation.

Dose—1-60th to 1-12th gr., in solution.

Acidum Benzoicum. $HO, C_{14} H_5 O_3$ or $\mathbf{HC_7 H_5 O_2}$

Benzoic Acid—A crystalline Acid obtained from Benzoin, by sublimation.

Dose—10 to 15 gr.

Acidum Carbolicum. $HO, C_{12} H_5 O$ or $\mathbf{HC_6 H_5 O}$.

Carbolic Acid—An Acid obtained from Coal Tar Oil by distillation; melts at 95°, boils at 370°. Sp. Gr. 1·065. The crystals readily absorb moisture to liquefaction, and remain fluid on adding 1-20th of their bulk of water; in this state it may be used as a Caustic.

1 part to 40 of boiling water as a Lotion, and 1 part to 200 as a Gargle.

Dose—1 to 3 gr.

Acidum Citricum. $3HO, C_{12} H_5 O_{11} + 2HO$ or $\mathbf{H_3 C_6 H_5 O_7, H_2 O}$.

Citric Acid—A crystalline Acid prepared from Lemon or Lime Juice.

Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Acidum Gallicum. $3HO, C_{14} H_3 O_7 + 2HO$ or $\mathbf{H_3 C_7 H_3 O_5, H_2 O}$.

Gallic Acid—A crystalline Acid prepared from Galls; soluble in 100 parts of cold, or 3 parts of boiling water, and in Rectified Spirit; leaves no residue when incinerated.

Dose—2 to 10 gr.

Acidum Hydrochloricum. HCl or $\mathbf{HCl}$, dissolved in water. Hydrochloric Acid, containing 31·8 per cent. of real Acid, by weight. Sp. Gr. 1·16.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. HC_2N or $\mathbf{HCN}$, dissolved in water. Hydrocyanic Acid, containing 2 per cent. by weight of $\mathbf{HCN}$. Sp. Gr. 0·997.

Dose—2 to 8 m.

Acidum Nitricum. NO_5 or $\mathbf{N_2O_5}$ dissolved in Water.

Nitric Acid, containing 60 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid. NO_5 or $\mathbf{N_2O_5}$. Sp. Gr. 1·42. Boils at 250°.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum. $3HO, PO_5$ or $\mathbf{H_3PO_4}$ dissolved in Water.

Dilute Phosphoric Acid, containing 10 per cent. of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid. PO_5 or $\mathbf{P_2O_5}$. Sp. Gr. 1·08.

Dose.—10 to 30 m.

Acidum Sulphuricum. HO, SO_3 or $\mathbf{H_2SO_4}$.

Sulphuric Acid, containing 79 per cent. of Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid. SO_3 or $\mathbf{SO_3}$. Sp. Gr. 1·843.

Acidum Sulphurosum. SO_2 or $\mathbf{SO_2}$ dissolved in water.

Sulphurous Acid, containing 9·2 per cent. by weight of Sulphurous Acid Gas. Sp. Gr. 1·04.

Dose.—½ to 1 dr.

Acidum Tannicum. $C_{54}H_{22}O_{34}$ or $\mathbf{C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}}$.

Tannic Acid—An amorphous powder obtained from Galls. Yields about 33 per cent. Sol. in equal parts of Water or Spirit, in 8 parts of Glycerine, and sparingly in Ether.

Dose.—2 to 10 gr.

Acidum Tartaricum. $2HO, C_8H_4O_{10}$ or $H_2C_4H_4O_6$.

Tartaric Acid — A crystalline Acid prepared from Acid Tartrate of Potash.

Dose.—10 to 30 gr.

Aconiti Folia. Aconite Leaves.

The fresh leaves and flowering tops of *Aconitum napellus* (Ranunculaceæ), gathered when one third the flowers are expanded, from plants cultivated in Britain.

Aconiti Radix. Aconite Root.

The dried root of *A. napellus*, imported from Germany, or cultivated in Britain, and collected in Winter or early Spring, before the leaves have appeared.

Aconitia. Aconitia.

An alkaloid obtained from Aconite Root (used only in the form of Ointment—see Ung. Aconitiæ.)

Æther. Ether.

A volatile liquid prepared from Alcohol. Contains 92 per cent. by volume of pure Ether, C_4H_5O or $C_4H_{10}O$. Sp. Gr. 0·735. Boiling point below 105 degrees. Soluble in 10 parts of water; freely in Spirit.

Dose—20 to 60 m.

Æther Purus. Pure Ether, C_4H_5O or $C_4H_{10}O$. Sp. Gr. not exceeding 0·720; free from Alcohol or water.

Albumen Ovi. Egg Albumen.

The liquid white of the egg of *Gallus Banckiva*, var. *domesticus*.

Alcohol Amylicum. Amylic Alcohol; *Syn.* Fousel Oil.

Amylic Alcohol, $C_{10} H_{12} O_2$ or $\mathbf{C_5 H_{12} O}$, with a small proportion of other spirituous liquids. Sp. Gr. ·818. Boiling point 270 degrees. Sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in Alcohol, Ether, and essential Oils.

Aloe Barbadensis. Barbadoes Aloes.

The inspissated juice of the leaf of *Aloe vulgaris* (Liliaceæ), imported from Barbadoes.

Dose—2 to 6 gr.

Aloe Socotrina. Socotrine Aloes.

The inspissated juice of the leaf of one or more undetermined species of Aloe; produced chiefly in Socotra, and imported from Bombay.

Dose—2 to 6 gr.

Alumen. $NH_4 O, SO_3, AL_2 O_3, 3 SO_3 + 24 HO$ or $\mathbf{NH_4 Al (SO_4)_2 12 H_2 O}$.

Alum; a sulphate of Ammonia and Alumina, crystallized from solution in water.

Dose—10 to 20 gr.

Ammoniacum. Ammoniacum.

A gum-resinous exudation from *Dorema ammoniacum* (Umbelliferæ), collected in Persia and the Punjaub.

Dose—10 to 20 gr.

Ammoniæ Benzoas. Benzoate of Ammonia.
$NH_4 O, C_{14} H_5 O_3$ or $\mathbf{NH_4 C_7 H_5 O_2}$.

Dose—10 to 20 gr.

Ammoniæ Carbonas. Carbonate of Ammonia.
$2 NH_4 O, 3 CO_2$ or $\mathbf{N_4 H_{16} C_3 O_8}$.

Dose—3 to 10 gr.

Ammoniæ Phosphas. Phosphate of Ammonia.
$2NH_4O, HO, PO_5$ or $\mathbf{(NH_4)_2HPO_4}$.

Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Ammonii Bromidum. Bromide of Ammonium.
NH_4Br or $\mathbf{NH_4Br}$.

Dose—2 to 20 gr.

Ammonii Chloridum. Chloride of Ammonium.
NH_4Cl or $\mathbf{NH_4Cl}$.

Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Amygdala Amara. Bitter Almond.

The seed of *Amygdalus communis*, var. *amara* (Rosaceæ), imported chiefly from Mogadore, yields *Ol. Amygdalæ* by expression, and *Ol. Amygdalæ Ess.* by distillation of the marc with water.

Amygdala Dulcis. Sweet Almond.

The seed of *Amygdalus communis*, var. *dulcis* (Rosaceæ), Malaga.

Amylum. Starch.

Starch procured from the Seeds of Common Wheat. *Triticum vulgare* (Graminaceæ).

Anethi Fructus. Dill Fruit.

The fruit of *Anethum graveolens* (Umbelliferæ). England, Middle and Southern Europe.

Anthemidis Flores. Chamomile Flowers.

The dried single and double flower heads of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ), wild and cultivated.

Antimonii Oxidum. Oxide of Antimony.

SbO_3 or $\mathbf{Sb_2O_3}$.

Dose—1 to 4 gr.

Antimonium Nigrum. SbS_3 or $\mathbf{Sb_2S_3}$.

Black Antimony; native Sulphide of Antimony, purified by fusion from silicious matter, and afterwards powdered.

Antimonium Sulphuratum. Sulphurated Antimony. SbS_3 or $\mathbf{Sb_2S_3}$ with a small and variable amount of SbO_3.

Dose—1 to 5 gr.

Antimonium Tartaratum. Tartarated Antimony. $KO, SbO_3, C_8H_4O_{10}+2HO$ or $\mathbf{KSbC_4H_4O_7, H_2O}$.

Dose—Diaphoretic 1-16 to 1-6 gr. Emetic 1 to 2 gr.

Aqua Destillata HO or $\mathbf{H_2O}$.

Distilled Water. *Tests*—Is not affected by HS, Ammon. Oxal., Argent., Nit. Bar. Chlor., or Liq. Calcis.

Argenti Nitras. Nitrate of Silver.

AgO, NO_5 or $\mathbf{AgNO_3}$.

Dose—1-6th to 1-3rd gr.

Argenti Oxidum. Oxide of Silver. AgO or $\mathbf{Ag_2O}$.

Dose—½ to 2 gr.

Armoracia Radix. Horseradish Root.

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia* (Cruciferæ . Britain.

Arnicæ Radix. Arnica Root.

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica montana* (Compositæ). Middle and Southern Europe.

Assafœtida. Assafœtida.

A gum-resin obtained by incision of the living root of *Narthex Assafœtida* (Umbelliferæ). Alfghanistan and the Punjaub.
Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Atropia. Atropia. $C_{34} H_{23} N O_6$ or $\mathbf{C_{17} H_{23} N O_3}$.

An Alkaloid prepared from Belladonna.

Atropiæ Sulphas. Sulphate of Atropia.

A powerful poison, used externally—see Liq. Atropiæ Sulph.

Aurantii Cortex. Bitter Orange Peel.

The dried outer part of the rind of *Citrus Bigaradia* (Aurantiaceæ). Imported from the South of Europe.

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru.

Obtained from *Myroxylon Pereiræ* (Leguminosæ). Salvador, in Central America.
Dose—10 to 15 m.

Balsamum Tolutanum. Balsam of Tolu.

Obtained from *Myroxylon Toluifera* (Leguminosæ). New Granada.
Dose—10 to 20 gr.

Beberiæ Sulphas. $C_{35} H_{20} N O_6 H O, S O_3$ or $\mathbf{C_{35} H_{40} N_2 O_6 H_2 S O_4}$.

Sulphate of Beberia, obtained from the bark of *Nectandra Rodiæi* (Lauraceæ). British Guiana and Demerara.
Dose.—1 to 10 gr.

Belæ Fructus. Bael Fruit.

The dried half ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos* (Aurantiaceæ). Malabar and Coromandel.

Belladonnæ Folia. Belladonna Leaves.

The fresh leaves and branches of Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna* (Solanaceæ), also the dried leaves gathered from wild or cultivated British plants when the fruit has begun to form.

Belladonnæ Radix. Belladonna Root.

The dried root of Atropa Belladonna, cultivated in Britain, or imported from Germany.

Benzoinum. Benzoin.

A resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* (Styraceæ). Siam and Sumatra.

Bismuthi Carbonas. Carbonate of Bismuth.
$2(BiO_3\ CO_2)HO$ or $\mathbf{2(Bi_2\ CO_5)H_2\ O}$.

Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Bismuthi Subnitras. Subnitrate of Bismuth.
$BiO_3\ NO_5\ 2HO$ or $\mathbf{BiNO_4\ H_2\ O}$.

Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Borax. Borax. $NaO, 2BO_3 + 10HO$ or $\mathbf{N_2\ B_4\ O_7\ 10\ H_2O}$.

A native Salt; also prepared by boiling together Boracic Acid and Carbonate of Soda.

Dose.—5 to 40 gr.

Bromum. Bromine. Br or **Br**.

A liquid non-metallic element obtained from Sea-water, and from some Saline Springs.

Buchu Folia. Buchu Leaves.

The dried leaves of *Barosma betulina, Barosma crenulata,* or *Barosma serratifolia* (Rutaceæ). Cape of Good Hope.

Cadmii Iodidum. Iodide of Cadmium. $Cd\,I$ or $\mathbf{Cd\,I_2}$.

Formed by direct combination of Cadmium and Iodine, in the presence of Water.

Used externally.—See Ung. Cadmii Iod.

Calcii Chloridum. Chloride of Calcium. $Ca\,Cl$ or $\mathbf{Ca\,Cl_2}$

Formed by neutralizing $H\,Cl$ with $Ca\,O, C\,O_2$, evaporating the solution, and drying at about 400°

Dose.—10 to 20 gr.

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata. Precipitated Carbonate of Lime. $Ca\,O, C\,O_2$ or $\mathbf{Ca\,C\,O_3}$.

Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Calcis Hydras. Slaked Lime. Hydrate of Lime. $Ca\,O, H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Ca\,H_2\,O_2}$ with some impurities.

Calcis Phosphas. $3\,Ca\,O, P\,O_5$ or $\mathbf{Ca_3\,P_2\,O_8}$. Phosphate of Lime.

Dose—10 to 20 gr.

Calumbæ Radix. Calumba Root.

The root, cut transversely and dried, of *Jateorrhiza Calumba,* and *Cocculus palmatus* (Menispermaceæ). East Africa, between Ibo and the Zambesi.

Dose—In powder, 5 to 20 gr.

Calx. Lime. $Ca\,O$ or $\mathbf{Ca\,O}$.

An alkaline earth, obtained by calcining Chalk or Limestone, so as to expel the Carbonic Acid.

Calx Chlorata. Chlorinated Lime.

Obtained by exposing Slaked Lime to the action of Chlorine Gas as long as the latter is absorbed.

Cambogia. Gamboge.

A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Morella*, var. *pedicillata* (Guttiferæ). Siam.

Dose—1 to 4 gr.

Camphora. Camphor.

A concrete Volatile Oil obtained from the wood of *Camphora officinarum* (Lauraceæ). Imported in the crude state from China and Japan, and purified by sublimation in this country.

Dose—1 to 10 gr.

Canellæ Albæ Cortex. Canella alba Bark.

The bark of *Canella alba* (Canellaceæ). West Indies.

Cannabis Indica Indian Hemp.

The dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa* (Cannabinaceæ). India

Cantharis. Cantharides.

Cantharis vesicatoria (Coleoptera). Hungary.

Capsici Fructus. Capsicum Fruit.

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum* (Solanaceæ). Imported from Zanzibar, and known in commerce as Guinea or Pod Pepper.

Dose—½ to 1 gr.

Carbo Animalis. Animal Charcoal.

The residue of bones, calcined without access of air; consists principally of charcoal, phosphate and carbonate of lime.

Carbo Animalis Purificatus. Purified Animal Charcoal.

Animal Charcoal, from which the earthy salts have been almost wholly removed.

Dose—20 to 60 gr.

Carbo Ligni. Wood Charcoal.

Wood charred by exposure to a red heat, without access of air.

Dose—20 to 60 gr.

Cardamomum. Cardamoms.

The dried Capsules of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (Zingiberaceæ). Malabar.

The seeds are best kept in their pericarps, but should be separated when required for use, and the pericarps rejected.

Carui Fructus. Caraway Fruit.

The dried fruit of *Carum carui* (Umbelliferæ). England and Germany.

Caryophyllum. Cloves.

The dried unexpanded flower buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (Myrtaceæ). Penang, Bencoolen, and Amboyna.

Cascarillæ Cortex. Cascarilla Bark.

The Bark of *Croton Eluteria* (Euphorbiaceæ). The Bahama Islands.

Cassia Pulpa. Cassia Pulp.

The pulp obtained from the pods of *Cassia fistula* (Leguminosæ). East and West Indies.

Castoreum. Castor.

The dried preputial follicles and their secretion, separated from the smaller oil sacs sometimes attached to them, obtained from the Beaver, *Castor Fiber* (Rodentia), from the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Catechu Pallidum. Pale Catechu.

An extract of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambir*, (Leguminosæ). Singapore and the Eastern Archipelago.

Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Cera Alba. White Wax.

Yellow Wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light.

Cera Flava. Yellow Wax.

The prepared Honeycomb of the Hive Bee, *Apis mellifica* (Hymenoptera.)

Cerevisiæ Fermentum. Beer Yeast.

The ferment obtained in brewing beer.

Dose—$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.

Cerii Oxalas. Oxalate of Cerium.
$2\,CeO, C_4O_6 + 6\,HO$ or $\mathbf{CeC_2O_4\,3H_2O}$.

A salt obtained by adding solution of Oxalate of Ammonia to a soluble Salt of Cerium.

Dose—1 to 2 gr.

Cetaceum. Spermaceti.

Nearly pure cetine, obtained from the head of the Sperm Whale, *Physeter macrocephalus* (Cetacea). Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Cetraria. Iceland Moss.

The entire lichen, *Cetraria islandica* (Lichenis). North Europe.

Chirata. Chiretta.

The entire plant, *Ophelia Chirata* (Gentianaceæ). Northern India.

Chloroformum. Chloroform. $C_2 H Cl_3$ or $\mathbf{C H Cl_3}$.

A volatile fluid, obtained by distillation of Chloride Lime, Caustic Lime, and Spirit. Sp. Gr. 1·490.

Dose—3 to 10 m.

Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex. Yellow Cinchona Bark.

The bark of *Cinchona calisaya* (Cinchonaceæ). Bolivia and Southern Peru.

Dose—10 to 60 gr. in powder.

Cinchonæ Pallidæ Cortex. Pale Cinchona Bark.

The bark of *Cinchona condaminea*, var. *chahuarguera and crispa* (Cinchonaceæ). Loxa, in Ecuador.

Dose—10 to 60 gr. in powder.

Cinchonæ Rubræ Cortex. Red Cinchona Bark.

The bark of *Cinchona succirubra* (Cinchonaceæ). Western Slopes of Chimborazo.

Dose—10 to 60 gr. in powder.

Cinnamomi Cortex. Cinnamon Bark.

The inner bark of shoots from the truncated stocks of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Lauraceæ). Ceylon.

Coccus. Cochineal.

The dried female insect *Coccus Cacti* (Hemiptera). Mexico and Teneriffe.

Colchici Cormus. Colchicum Corm.

The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale* (Melanthaceæ), collected about the end of June, stripped of its coats, cut transversely, and dried at 150°.

Dose—In powder, 2 to 8 gr.

Colchici Semina. Colchicum Seeds.

The fully ripe seeds of *Colchicum autumnale.*

Colocynthidis Pulpa. Colocynth Pulp.

The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of *Citrullus colocynthis* (Cucurbitaceæ), imported chiefly from Smyrna, Trieste, France, and Spain.

Dose—In powder, 2 to 8 gr.

Conii Folia. Hemlock Leaves.

The fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum* (Umbelliferæ), also the dried leaves gathered from wild British plants when the fruit begins to form.

Dose—In powder, 2 to 8 gr.

Conii Fructus. Hemlock Fruit.

The dried fruit of *Conium maculatum.*

Copaiba. Copaiva.

The oleo-resin obtained by incisions in the trunk of *Copaifera multijuga* and other species of Copaifera (Leguminosæ), chiefly from the valley of the Amazon, Brazil.

Dose—½ to 1 dr.

Coriandri Fructus. Coriander Fruit.

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbelliferæ). Britain.

Creasotum. Creasote.

A product of the distillation of Wood Tar.

Dose -1 to 3 drops.

Creta. Chalk.

Native friable carbonate of lime.

Creta Præparata. Prepared Chalk.

Chalk freed from most of its impurities by elutriation.

Dose –10 to 60 gr.

Crocus. Saffron.

The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus* (Iridaceæ). Imported from Spain, France, and Italy.

Cubeba. Cubebs.

The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis* (Piperaceæ). Java.

Dose.—In powder, ½ to 2 dr.

Cupri Sulphas. $CuO, SO_3 + 5HO$ or $\mathbf{CuSO_4\,5H_2\,O}$.

Sulphate of Copper.

Dose—Astringent, ¼ to 2 gr. Emetic, 5 to 10 gr.

Cuprum. Copper.

Fine Copper Wire, about No. 25.

Cuspariæ Cortex. Cusparia Bark.

The bark of *Galipea Cusparia* (Rutaceæ). Tropical South America.

Cusso. Kousso.

The Flowers and tops of *Brayera anthelmintica* (Rosaceæ). Abyssinia.

Dose—¼ to ½ oz.

Digitalinum. Digitalin.

The active principle of *Digitalis purpurea.*

Dose—1-60th to 1-30th gr.

Digitalis Folia. Digitalis or Foxglove Leaves.

The dried leaf of *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrofularinaceæ), collected from wild indigenous plants, when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded.

Dose—In powder, ½ to 1½ gr.

Dulcamara. Dulcamara.

The dried young branches of *Solanum Dulcamara* (Solanaceæ), from indigenous plants which have shed their leaves.

Ecbalii Fructus. Squirting Cucumber Fruit.

The fruit very nearly ripe, of the Squirting Cucumber, *Ecbalium officinarum* (Cucurbitaceæ). England and South of Europe.

Elaterium. Elaterium.

A sediment from the juice of the fruit of *Ecbalium officinarum.*

Dose—1-16th to ½ gr.

Elemi. Elemi.

A resinous exudation obtained probably from *Canarium commune* (Amyridaceæ). Chiefly imported from Manilla.

Ergota. Ergot.

The Sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea*, produced within the paleæ of the common Rye, *Secale cereale* (Graminaceæ).
Dose—20 to 30 gr.

Farina Tritici. Wheaten Flour.

The flour of Wheat, *Triticum vulgare* (Graminaceæ).

Fel Bovinum Purificatum. Purified Ox Bile.

The purified gall of the Ox, *Bos Taurus* (Ruminatia).
Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Ferri Arsenias. Arseniate of Iron.

3 Fe O, As O_5 or $\mathbf{Fe_3\ As_2\ O_8}$ partially oxidized.'

Dose—1-16th to ½ gr.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata. Saccharated Carbonate of Iron.

Carbonate of Iron, Fe O, C O_2 or $\mathbf{Fe\ C\ O_3}$ mixed with Peroxide of Iron and Sugar; the Carbonate forming at least 57 per cent. of the mixture.
Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras.

Citrate of Iron and Ammonia.
Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras.

Citrate of Iron and Quinia.
(Contains about 1 gr. of Quinine in 6 grs.)
Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Ferri Iodidum.

Iodide of Iron $Fe\,I$ or $\mathbf{Fe\,I_2}$, with about 18 per cent. of water of crystallization, and a little Oxide of Iron.

Dose—1 to 5 gr.

Ferri Oxidum Magneticum.

Magnetic Oxide of Iron $Fe_3\,O_4$ or $\mathbf{Fe_3\,O_4}$ combined with about 20 per cent. of water of hydration, and containing about 9 per cent. of Peroxide of Iron.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Ferri Peroxidum Humidum. (Ferri Peroxid. Hyd. 1864.)

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, with about 86 per cent. of uncombined water.

Dose—¼ to ½ oz.

Ferri Peroxidum Hydratum. (Ferri Peroxidum 1864).

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, a dark-brown powder, $Fe_2\,O_3\,H\,O$, or $\mathbf{Fe_2\,O_3\,H_2\,O}$.

Dose—5 to 30 gr.

Ferri Phosphas.

Phosphate of Iron, $3\,Fe\,O,\ P\,O_5$ or $\mathbf{Fe_3\,P_2\,O_8}$ partially oxidated.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Ferri Sulphas. $Fe\,O\,S\,O_3 + 7\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Fe\,S\,O_4\,7\,H_2\,O}$.

Sulphate of Iron.

Dose—1 to 5 gr.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata. $FeO, SO_3\ HO$ or $\mathbf{FeSO_4\ H_2O}$.

Sulphate of Iron heated from 212° to 400°.
Dose—½ to 3 gr.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata. $FeO\ SO_3 + 7HO$ or $\mathbf{FeSO_4\ 7H_2O}$.

Sulphate of Iron in small granular crystals, which are less liable to oxidation than Ferri Sulph.
Dose—1 to 5 gr.

Ferrum. Iron. Fe or **Fe**.

Wrought Iron Wire, about No. 25, or Nails, free from oxide.

Ferrum Redactum. Reduced Iron.

Metallic Iron, with a variable amount of magnetic oxide of Iron.
Dose—1 to 5 gr.

Ferrum Tartaratum. Tartarated Iron.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Ficus. Fig.

The dried fruit of *Ficus Carica* (Urticaceæ), Smyrna.

Filix Mas. Male Fern.

The dried rhizome, with the bases of the footstalks and root fibres of *Aspidium Filix mas* (Filices), indigenous; collected in Summer.

Fœniculi Fructus. Fennel Fruit.

The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce* (Umbelliferæ). Malta.

Galbanum. Galbanum.

A gum-resin: species undetermined (Umbelliferæ). India and the Levant.

Galla. Galls.

Excrescences on *Quercus infectoria*, (Cupuliferæ), caused by the punctures, and deposited ova of *Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ.*

Gentianæ Radix. Gentian Root.

The dried root of *Gentiana lutea* (Gentianaceæ). Central and Southern Europe.

Glycerinum. Glycerine.

A sweet principle $C_6 H_8 O_6$ or $\mathbf{C_3 H_8 O_3}$ obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small per centage of water. Sp. Gr. 1·25.

Dose—1 to 2 dr.

Glycyrrhiza Radix. Liquorice Root.

The root or underground stem, fresh and dried, of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosæ). Indigenous.

Gossypium. Cotton Wool.

The hairs of the seed of various species of *Gossypium* (Malvaceæ).

Granati Radices Cortex. Pomegranate Root Bark

The dried bark of the root of *Punica granatum* (Myrtaceæ). South of Europe.

Guaiaci Lignum. Guaiacum Wood.

The wood of *Guaiacum officinale* (Zygophillaceæ). St. Domingo and Jamaica.

Guaiaci Resina. Guaiacum Resin.

The resin of *Guaiacum officinale,* obtained by natural exudation, by incisions, or by heat.

Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Hæmatoxyli Lignum. Logwood.

The sliced heartwood of *Hæmatoxylum campeachianum* (Leguminosæ). Campeachy, Honduras, and Jamaica.

Hemidesmi Radix. Hemidesmus Root.

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Asclepiadaceæ). India.

Hirudo. The Leech.

1. *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, the speckled Leech; and
2. *S. officinalis*, the green Leech. Spain, France, Italy, Hungary.

Hordeum Decorticatum. Pearl Barley.

The husked seeds of *Hordeum distichon* (Graminaceæ). Britain.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum. HgI or $\mathbf{HgI_2}$.

Red Iodide of Mercury.

Dose—1-16th to ¼ gr.

Hydrargyri Iodidi Viride. Hg_2I or $\mathbf{HgI}$.

Green Iodide of Mercury.

Dose—1 to 3 gr.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum. HgO or $\mathbf{HgO}$.

Red Oxide of Mercury.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum. $HgCl$ or $\mathbf{HgCl_2}$.

Perchloride of Mercury.

Dose—1-16th to 1-8th gr.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum. $Hg_2\,Cl$ or $\mathbf{Hg\,Cl}$.

Subchloride of Mercury.

Dose—½ to 5 gr.

Hydrargyri Sulphas. $Hg\,O\,S\,O_3$ or $\mathbf{Hg\,S\,O_4}$.

Sulphate of Mercury.

Hydrargyrum. Mercury. Hg or **Hg.**

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. $N\,H_2\,Hg_2\,Cl$ or $\mathbf{N\,H_2\,Hg\,Cl}$.

Ammoniated Mercury.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

Mercury, with Chalk.

Dose—3 to 8 grs.

Hyoscyami Folia. Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaves.

The fresh leaves and young branches of *Hyoscyamus niger* (Atropaceæ) also, the dried leaves, gathered from wild or cultivated British biennial plants, when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded.

Iodum. Iodine I or **I.**

A non-metallic element obtained principally from the ashes of sea-weeds.

Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuanha.

The dried root of *Cephaëlis ipecacuhana* (Cinchonaceæ). Brazil.

Dose—Expectorant, ½ to 2 gr. Emetic, 15 to 30 gr.

Jalapa. Jalap.

The dried tubercules of *Exogonium purga* (Convolvulaceæ). Mexico.

Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Jalapæ Resina. Resin of Jalap.

A resin obtained from Jalap, by means of Rectified Spirit.

Dose—2 to 5 gr.

Kamala. Kamala.

A powder which consists of the minute glands that cover the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria* (Euphorbiaceæ). India.

Dose—30 gr. to ½ oz.

Kino. Kino.

The inspissated juice obtained from incisions made in the trunk of *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Leguminosæ). Malabar.

Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Krameriæ Radix. Rhatany Root.

The dried root of *Krameria triandra* (Polygalaceæ). Peru.

Lac. Milk.

The fresh milk of the Cow, *Bos Taurus.*

Lactuca. Lettuce.

The flowering herb of *Lactuca virosa* (Compositæ).

Laurocerasi Folia. Cherry Laurel Leaves.

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus* (Rosaceæ). Britain.

Limonis Cortex. Lemon Peel.

The outer rind of the fresh fruit of *Citrus Limonum* (Aurantiaceæ). Southern Europe.

Limonis Succus. Lemon Juice.

The expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus Limonum*. (Average Sp. Gr. 1·039. Average quantity of Citric Acid in 1 fl.oz. 32·5 grs).

Lini Farina. Linseed Meal.

The Seeds ground, and deprived of their oil by expression.

Lini Semina. Linseed.

The Seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Linaceæ). Britain.

Liquor Ammoniæ. Solution of Ammonia.

Ammoniacal Gas NH_3 or $\mathbf{NH_3}$ dissolved in Water. Sp. Gr. 0·959. One fluid drachm contains 5·2 gr. of Ammonia.

Liquor Ammoniæ Fortior.

Ammoniacal Gas dissolved in Water, and constituting 32·5 per cent. of the solution. Sp. Gr. 0·891. One fluid drachm contains 15·83 gr. of Ammonia.

Lithiæ Carbonas. LO, CO_2 or $\mathbf{L_2CO_3}$

Carbonate of Zinc.

Dose—3 to 6 gr.

Lithiæ Citras. $3LO, C_{12}H_5O_{11}$ or $\mathbf{L_3C_6H_5O_7}$.

Citrate of Lithia.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Lobelia. Lobelia.

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata* (Lobeliceæ). North America.

Lupulus.—Hop.

The dried strobiles of the female plant of *Humulus Lupulus* (Cannabinaceæ). England.

Magnesia. Magnesia. MgO or $\mathbf{MgO}$.

Heavy Calcined Magnesia.

Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Magnesia Levis. Light Magnesia. MgO or $\mathbf{MgO}$.

Light Calcined Magnesia.

Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Magnesiæ Carbonas. $(MgO, CO_2)_3 + MgO + 5HO$ or $(\mathbf{MgCO_3})_3\, \mathbf{MgO, 5H_2O}$.

Heavy Carbonate of Magnesia.

Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis. $(MgO, CO_2)_3 + MgO + 5HO$ or $(\mathbf{MgCO_3})_3\, \mathbf{MgO, 5H_2O}$.

Light Carbonate of Magnesia.

Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Magnesiæ Sulphas. $MgO, SO_3 + 7HO$ or $\mathbf{MgSO_4\, 7H_2O}$.

Sulphate of Magnesia.

Dose—60 gr to ½ oz.

Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum. MnO_2 or $\mathbf{MnO_2}$.

Black Oxide of Manganese.

Manna. Manna.

A concrete saccharine exudation, obtained by incision from the stem of *Fraxinus ornus* and *F. rotundifolia* (Oleaceæ). Sicily and Calabria.

Dose—1 dr. to 1 oz.

Marmor Album. White Marble. $\mathbf{CaO, CO_2}$ or $\mathbf{CaCO_3}$
Native Carbonate of Lime.

Mastiche. Mastich.
A resinous exudation obtained by incision from the stem of *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Anacardiaceæ). Island of Scio.

Maticæ Folia. Matico Leaves.
The dried leaves of *Artanthe elongata* (Piperaceæ). Peru.

Mel. Honey.
A saccharine secretion deposited by the insect *Apis mellifica* (Hymenoptera), in the honeycomb.

Mezerei Cortex. Mezereon Bark.
The dried bark of *Daphne Mezereum* or *D. Laureola* (Thymelaceæ). Britain and Central Europe.

Mica Panis. Crumb of Bread.
The soft part of bread made with wheat flour.

Mori Succus.
The juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra* (Urticaceæ). Cultivated in Britain—a native of Persia.

Morphiæ Acetas. $C_{34}H_{19}NO_6, C_4H_3O + HO$ or $\mathbf{C_{17}H_{19}NO_3C_2H_4O_2}$.
Acetate of Morphia.
Dose—$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Morphiæ Hydrochloras. $C_{34} H_{19} N O_6 H Cl. + 6 H O$ or $C_{17} H_{19} NO_3 H Cl. 3 H_2 O.$

Hydrochlorate of Morphia.

Dose—⅛ to ½ gr.

Moschus. Musk.

The inspissated and dried secretion from the preprutial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus* (Ruminantia). Thibet and other parts of Central Asia. Imported from China and India.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Myristica. Nutmeg.

The kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis* (Myristicaceæ). Banda Islands, of the Malayan Archipelago.

Myrrha. Myrrh.

A gum-resinous exudation from the stem of *Balsamodendron Myrrha* (Amyridaceæ). Arabia Felix and Abyssinia.

Nectandræ Cortex. Bebeeru Bark.

The bark of *Nectandra Rodiæi* (Lauraceæ). British Guiana.

Nux Vomica. Nux Vomica.

The seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica* (Loganiaceæ). East Indies.

Oleum Amygdalæ. Almond Oil.

The Oil expressed from Almonds, *Amygdalus amara or dulcis* (Rosaceæ).

Oleum Anethi.

The oil distilled in Britain from *Anethum graveolens*, (Umbelliferæ).

Oleum Anisi. Oil of Anise.

The Oil distilled in Europe from the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*, and also the Oil distilled in China from *Illicium anisatum.*

Oleum Anthemidis. Oil of Chamomile.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ).

Oleum Cajuputi. Oil of Cajuput.

The Oil distilled in the Molucca Islands from the leaves of *Melaleuca minor* (Myristicaceæ). Imported from Bavaria and Singapore.

Oleum Carui. Oil of Caraway.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the fruit of *Carum carui* (Umbelliferæ).

Oleum Caryophilli. Oil of Cloves.

The Oil distilled in Britain from *Caryophillus aromaticus* (Myrtaceæ).

Oleum Cinnamomi. Oil of Cinnamon.

The Oil distilled from the bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Lauraceæ). Imported from Ceylon.

Oleum Copaibæ. Oil of Copaiva.

The Oil distilled from Copaiva.

Dose—5 to 20 m.

Oleum Coriandri. Oil of Coriander.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbelliferæ).

Oleum Crotonis. Croton Oil.

The Oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (Euphorbiaceæ). See Lin. Crotonis.

Dose—½ to 1 m.

Oleum Cubebæ. Oil of Cubebs.

The Oil distilled in Britain from *Cubeba officinalis* (Euphorbiaceæ).

Dose—5 to 20 m.

Oleum Juniperi. Oil of Juniper.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the unripe fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Coniferæ).

Oleum Lavandulæ. Oil of Lavender.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the *Lavandula vera* (Labiatæ).

Oleum Limonis. Oil of Lemon.

The Oil expressed or distilled from the fresh outer rind of *Citrus Limonum* (Aurantiaceæ). Imported chiefly from Sicily.

Oleum Lini. Linseed Oil.

The Oil expressed without heat from the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Linaceæ).

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ. Oil of Peppermint.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the fresh herb when in flower, of *Mentha Piperita* (Labiatæ).

Oleum Menthæ Viridis. Oil of Spearmint.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the fresh herb when in flower, of *Mentha viridis* (Labiatæ.)

Oleum Morrhuæ. Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil extracted by a steam heat not exceeding 180°, from the fresh liver of *Gadus Morrhua*. Newfoundland and North of Europe.

Dose—1 dr. to 1 oz.

Oleum Myristicæ. Volatile Oil of Nutmeg.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis* (Myristicaceæ).

Oleum Myristicæ Expressum. Expressed Oil of Nutmeg.

A concrete oil obtained from nutmegs by expression and heat.

Oleum Olivæ. Olive Oil.

The Oil expressed in the South of Europe from the fruit of *Olea europæa* (Oleaceæ).

Oleum Pimentæ. Oil of Pimento.

The Oil distilled in Britain from the dried unripe berries of *Eugenia Pimenta* (Myrtaceæ). West Indies.

Oleum Ricini. Castor Oil.

The Oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiacæ), imported chiefly from Calcutta.

Dose—1 dr. to 1 oz.

Oleum Rosmarini. Oil of Rosemary.

The Oil distilled from the flowering tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Labiatæ).

Oleum Rutæ. Oil of Rue.

The Oil distilled from the fresh herb of *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceæ).

Oleum Sabinæ. Oil of Savin.

The Oil, distilled in Britain, from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina* (Coniferæ).

Dose—1 to 5 m.

Oleum Sinapis. Oil of Mustard.

The Oil distilled with Water, after the expression of the fixed Oil from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra* (Cruciferæ). Sp. Gr. 1·015. Applied to the skin it produces instant vesication and is a powerful rubifacient when largely diluted with Rectified Spirit.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. Oil of Turpentine.

The Oil distilled from the Turpentine obtained from *Pinus palustris*, *Pinus tæda*, and sometimes *Pinus pinaster* (Coniferæ). Imported from America and France.

Dose—10 m. to 4 fl. dr.

Oleum Theobromæ. Oil of Theobroma.

A concrete Oil obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds of the *Theobroma cacao* (Byttneriaceæ). Melts at 122°—does not become rancid from exposure to the air.

Opium. Opium.

The inspissated juice, obtained by incision, from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). Asia Minor.

Dose—½ to 2 gr.

Os Ustum. Bone Ash.

The residue of calcined bones, used in the preparation of Calcis Phosphas.

Ovi Vitellus. Yolk of Egg.

The Yolk of the *Gallus Bankiva* var. *domesticus*, used in Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

Papaveris Capsulæ. Poppy Capsules.

The nearly ripe capsules, dried and deprived of their seeds, of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). Britain.

Pareiræ Radix. Pareira Root.

The dried root of *Cissampelos Pareira* (Menispermaceæ). Brazil.

Phosphorus. Phosphorus.

A non-metallic element obtained from Bones, soluble in Bisulphide of Carbon, Ether, and boiling Turpentine.

Physostigmatis Fabæ. Calabar Bean.

The seed of *Physostigma venosum* (Leguminosæ). Western Africa.

Dose—In powder, 1 to 4 gr.

Pimenta. Pimento.

The dried unripe Berries of *Eugenia pimenta* (Myrtaceæ). West Indies.

Piper Nigrum. Black Pepper.

The dried unripe berries of *Piper nigrum* (Piperaceæ). East Indies.

Pix Burgundica. Burgundy Pitch.

A resinous exudation from the stem of *Abies excelsa* (Coniferæ). Switzerland.

Pix Liquida. Tar.

A bituminous liquid obtained from the wood of *Pinus sylvestris* (Coniferæ) and other Pines, by destructive distillation.

Plumbi Acetas. $Pb\,O, C_4\,H_3\,O_3 + 3\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Pb\,(C_2\,H_3\,O_2)_2\,3\,H_2\,O}$.

Acetate of Lead.
Dose—1 to 4 gr.

Plumbi Carbonas. $2\,(Pb\,O,\ C\,O_2) + H\,O,\ Pb\,O$ or $\mathbf{(Pb\,O\,C\,O_3)_2\,Pb\,H_2\,O_2}$.

Carbonate of Lead.

Plumbi Iodidum. $Pb\,I$ or $\mathbf{Pb\,I_2}$.

Iodide of Lead.

Plumbi Nitras. $Pb\,O,\ N\,O_5$ or $\mathbf{Pb\,(N\,O_3)_2}$.

Nitrate of Lead.

Plumbi Oxidum. $Pb\,O$ or $\mathbf{Pb\,O}$.

Oxide of Lead.

Podophylli Radix. Podophyllum Root.

The dried rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum* (Ranunculaceæ), imported from North America.

Podophylli Resina. Resin of Podophyllum.

A resin obtained from Podophyllum peltatum, by means of rectified spirit.
Dose—1 to 4 gr.

Potassa Caustica. $K\,O,\ H\,O$ or $\mathbf{K\,H\,O}$.

Caustic Potash.

Potassa Sulphurata.
Sulphurated Potash.

Potassæ Acetas. $KO, C_4H_3O_3$ or $\mathbf{KC_2H_3O_2}$.
Acetate of Potash.
Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Potassæ Bicarbonas. $KO, HO, 2CO_2$ or $\mathbf{KHCO_3}$.
Bicarbonate of Potash.
Dose—10 to 40 gr.

Potassæ Bichromas. $KO, 2CrO_3$ or $\mathbf{K_2Cr_2O_7}$
Bichromate of Potash.

Potassæ Carbonas. KO, CO_2 or $\mathbf{K_2CO_3}$.
Carbonate of Potash.
Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Potassæ Chloras. KO, ClO_5 or $\mathbf{KClO_3}$.
Chlorate of Potash.
Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Potassæ Citras. $3KO, C_{12}H_5O_{11}$ or $\mathbf{K_3C_6H_5O_7}$.
Citrate of Potash.
Dose—20 to 60 gr.

Potassæ Nitras. KO, NO_5 or $\mathbf{KNO_3}$.
Nitrate of Potash.
Dose—10 to 30 gr.

Potassæ Permanganas. KO, Mn_2O_7 or $\mathbf{KMnO_4}$
Permanganate of Potash.

Potassæ Prussias Flavæ. $K_2 Fe O_6 N_3 + 3 H O$ or $\mathbf{K_4 Fe C_6 N_6 3 H_2 O}$.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash.

Potassæ Sulphas. $K O, S O_3$ or $\mathbf{K_2 S O_4}$.

Sulphate of Potash.

Dose—15 to 60 gr.

Potassæ Tartras. $2 K O, C_8 H_4 O_{10}$ or $\mathbf{K_2 C_4 H_4 O_6}$.

Tartrate of Potash.

Dose—60 gr. to ½ oz.

Potassæ Tartras Acida. $K O, H O, C_8 H_4 O_{10}$ or $\mathbf{K H C_4 H_4 O_6}$.

Acid Tartrate of Potash.

Dose—20 to 60 gr.

Potassii Bromidum. K Br or **K Br**.

Bromide of Potassium.

Dose—5 to 30 gr.

Potassii Iodidum. K I or **K I.**

Iodide of Potassium.

Dose—2 to 10 gr.

Prunum. Prune.

The dried drupe of *Prunus domestica* (Rosaceæ), Southern Europe. (Used in making Conf. Sennæ.)

Pterocarpi Lignum. Red Sandal Wood.

The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Leguminosæ), Ceylon.

Pyrethi Radix. Pellitory Root.

The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum* (Compositæ). The Levant.

Pyroxylin.

Gun Cotton.

Quassiæ Lignum. Quassia Wood.

The wood of *Picræna excelsa* (Simarubaceæ). Jamaica.

Quercus Cortex. Oak Bark.

The dried bark of the small branches and young stems of *Quercus pedunculata* (Cupuliferæ), collected in spring from trees growing in Britain.

Quiniæ Sulphas. $C_{40} H_{24} N_2 O_4 H O S O_3 + 7 H O$ or, $(C_{20} H_{24} N_2 O_2)_2 H_2 S O_4\ 7 H_2 O$.

The sulphate of an Alkaloid prepared from *Cinchona Calisaya* and *Cinchonæ lancifolia* (Cinchonaceæ).

Dose—1 to 10 gr.

Resina. Resin.

The residue of the distillation of the Turpentines from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies.*

Rhamni Succus. Buckthorn Juice.

The recently expressed juice of the ripe berries of *Rhamnus catharticus* (Rhamnaceæ).

Rhei Radix. Rhubarb Root.

The Root, dried and deprived of the bark, from one or more undetermined species of *Rheum* (Polygonaceæ). Chinese Thibet and Tartary. Imported from Canton and Shanghai, and brought by way of Moscow.

Dose—5 to 20 gr.

Rhœados Petala. Red Poppy Petals.

The dried Petals of *Papaver rhœas* (Papaveraceæ), from indigenous plants.

Rosa Canina Fructus. Fruit of the Dog Rose. Hips.

The ripe Fruit of *Rosa canina* and other indigenous allied species (Rosaceæ).

Rosa Centifolia Petala. Cabbage Rose Petals.

The fresh Petals, fully expanded, of *Rosa centifolia* (Rosaceæ), from plants cultivated in Britain.

Rosa Gallica Petala. Red Rose Petals.

The unexpanded Petals, fresh and dried, of *Rosa gallica* (Rosaceæ), from plants cultivated in Britain.

Sabadilla. Cevadilla.

The dried fruit of *Asagræa officinalis* (Melanthaceæ), imported from Mexico.

Sabinæ Cacumina. Savin Tops.

The fresh and dried Tops of *Juniperus sabina* (Coniferæ), collected in spring from plants cultivated in Britain.

Dose—4 to 10 gr. in powder.

Saccharum Purificatum. $C_{24} H_{22} O_{22}$ or $C_{12} H_{22} O_{11}$.

The crystallized refined Juice of the stem of *Saccharum officinarum* (Graminaceæ). West Indies and other tropical countries.

Saccharum Lactis. Sugar of Milk. $C_{24} H_{24} O_{24}$ or $C_{12} H_{24} O_{12}$.

Crystallized Sugar obtained from the whey of cow's milk, by evaporation.

Sambuci Flores. Elder Flowers.

The fresh flowers of *Sambucus nigra* (Caprifoliaceæ), from indigenous plants.

Santonica. Santonica.

The unexpanded flowerheads of an undetermined species of *Artemisia* (Compositæ), imported from Russia.

Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Santoninum. Santonine. $C_{30} H_{18} O_6$ or $\mathbf{C_{15} H_{18} O_3}$.

A crystallized neutral principle prepared from Santonica.

Dose—2 to 6 gr.

Sapo durus. Hard Soap.

Soap made with Olive Oil and Soda.

Sapo Mollis. Soft Soap.

Soap made with Olive Oil and Potash.

Sarsæ Radix. Jamaica Sarsaparilla.

The dried root of *Smilax officinalis* (Smilaceæ), native of Central America; imported from Jamaica.

Sassafras Radix. Sassafras Root.

The dried root of *Sassafras officinale* (Lauraceæ). North America.

Scammoniæ Radix. Scammony Root.

The dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulaceæ). Syria and Asia Minor.

Scammoniæ Resina. Resin of Scammony.

The active principle of Scammony Root.

Dose—3 to 8 gr.

Scammonium. Scammony.

A gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulaceæ). Syria and Asia Minor.

Dose—5 to 10 gr.

Scilla. Squill.

The sliced and dried bulb of *Urginea Scilla* (Lilliaceæ). from the Mediterranean Coasts.

Dose—1 to 3 gr.

Scoparii Cacumina. Broom Tops.

The fresh and dried tops of *Sarothamnus Scoparius* (Leguminosæ). Indigenous.

Senegæ Radix. Senega Root.

The dried root of *Polygala Senega* (Polygalaceæ). North America.

Senna Alexandrina. Alexandrian Senna.

The leaves of *Cassia lanceolata* and *Cassia obovata* (Leguminosæ), freed from the flowers, pods, and leaf stalks; also, from the leaves, flowers, and fruit of *Solenostemma Argel*, imported from Alexandria.

Senna Indica. Tinnivelly Senna.

The leaves of *Cassia elongata* (Leguminosæ). Southern India.

Serpentariæ Radix. Serpentary Root.

The dried root of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* (Aristolochiæ). Southern parts of North America.

Sevum Præparatum. Prepared Suet.

The internal fat of the abdomen of the Sheep, *Ovis Aries,* purified by melting and straining.

Sinapis. Mustard.

The seeds of *Sinapis nigra* and *Sinapis alba.* (Cruciferæ), reduced to powder and mixed.

Soda Caustica. Caustic Soda.

Hydrate of Soda. $Na\,O.\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Na\,H\,O}$ with some impurities.

Sodæ Tartarata. $Na\ O,\ K\,O\ C_8\,H_4\,O_{10} + 8\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Na\ K,\ C_4\,H_4\,O_6\ 4\ H_2\,O.}$

Tartarated Soda.

Dose—2 dr. to ½ oz.

Sodæ Acetas. $Na\,O,\ C_4\,H_3\,O_3 + 6\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Na\ C_2\,H_3\,O_2\ 3\,H_2\,O.}$

Acetate of Soda.

Sodæ Arsenias. $2\,Na\,O,\ H\,O,\ As\,O_5 + 14\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Na_2\ H\ As\ O_4\ 7\ H_2\,O.}$

Arseniate of Soda.

Dose—1-16th to ⅛ gr.

Sodæ Bicarbonas. $Na\,O,\ H\,O,\ 2\,C\,O_2$ or $\mathbf{Na\ H\,C\,O_3.}$

Bicarbonate of Soda.
Dose—10 to 60 gr.

Sodæ Carbonas. $Na\,O,\,CO_2 + 10\,HO$ or $\mathbf{Na_2\ C\,O_3\ 10\,H_2\,O.}$

Carbonate of Soda.
Dose—5 to 30 gr.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata. $Na\,O, C\,O_2$ or $\mathbf{Na_2\,C\,O_3}$.

Dried Carbonate of Soda.

Dose—3 to 10 gr.

Sodæ Nitras. $Na\,O, N\,O_5$ or $Na\,N\,O_3$.

Nitrate of Soda.

Sodæ Phosphas. $2\,Na\,O, H\,O, P\,O_5 + 24\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Na_2\,H\,P\,O_4\,12\,H_2\,O}$.

Phosphate of Soda.

Dose—2 dr. to 1 oz.

Sodæ Sulphas. $Na\,O, S\,O_3 + 10\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Na_2\,S\,O_4\,10\,H_2\,O}$.

Sulphate of Soda.

Dose—½ to 1 oz.

Sodæ Valerianas. $Na\,O, C_{10}\,H_9\,O_3$ or $\mathbf{Na\,C_5\,H_9\,O_2}$.

Valerianate of Soda.

Dose—1 to 5 gr.

Sodii Chloridum. $Na\,Cl$ or $\mathbf{Na\,Cl}$.

Chloride of Sodium.

Spiritus Rectificatus. Rectified Spirit.

Alcohol $C_4\,H_6\,O_2$ or $\mathbf{C_2\,H_6\,O}$, with 16 per cent. of water obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids. Sp. Gr. 0·838.

Spiritus Tenuior.

Proof Spirit. Sp. Gr. 0·920.

Stramonii Folia. Stramonium Leaves.

The dried leaves of *Datura stramonium* (Atropaceæ). Collected from plants in flower, cultivated in Britain.

Stramonii Semina. Stramonium Seeds.

The ripe seeds of *Datura stramonium.*

Strychnia. $C_{42} H_{22} N_2 O_4$ or $\mathbf{C_{21} H_{22} N_2 O_2}$.

An Alkaloid prepared from Nux Vomica.
Dose—1-30th to 1-12th gr.

Styrax Præparatus. Prepared Storax.

A balsam obtained from the bark of ***Liquidamber*** *orientale* (Styraceæ). Asia Minor.

Sulphur Præcipitatum.

Precipitated Sulphur.
Dose—20 gr. to 1 dr.

Sulphur Sublimatum.

Crude Sulphur, purified by sublimation.
Dose—20 gr. to 1 dr.

Sulphuris Iodidum.

Iodide of Sulphur.

(Soluble in about 60 parts of Glycerine.)

Sumbul Radix. Sumbul Root.

The dried tranverse sections of the root of a plant, the botanical history of which is unknown, imported from Russia and India. It is said to be the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, a valerianaceous plant, the true Spikenard of the ancients. (Dr. GARROD.)

Tabaci Folia. Leaf Tobacco.

The dried leaves of *Nicotina tabacum* (Atropaceæ). America.

Tamarindus. Tamarind.

The preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosæ). West Indies.

Taraxaci Radix. Dandelion Root.

The fresh roots of *Taraxacum dens leonis* (Compositæ), gathered between September and February, from meadows and pastures in Britain.

Terebinthina Canadensis. Canada Balsam.

The Turpentine obtained by incision from the stem of *Abies balsamea* (Coniferæ), Balm of Gilead Fir. From Canada.

Dose—20 to 30 gr.

Theriacæ. Treacle.

The uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar.

Thus Americanum. Common Frankincense.

The concrete Turpentine of *Pinus tæda* and *Pinus palustris* (Coniferæ). Southern States of North America.

Tragacantha. Tragacanth.

A gummy exudation from the stems of *Astragalus verus* (Leguminosæ), and possibly other species. Asia Minor.

Ulmi Cortex. Elm Bark.

The dried inner bark of *Ulmus campestris* (Ulmaceæ), indigenous to and cultivated in Britain.

Uvæ Ursi Folia. Bearberry Leaves.

The dried leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi* (Ericaceæ), indigenous.

Uvæ. Raisins.

The ripe fruit of *Vitis vinifera* (Vitaceæ), imported from Spain.

Valerianæ Radix. Valerian Root.

The dried roots of *Valeriana officinalis* (Valerianaceæ), indigenous; collected in autumn. That from wild plants, growing on dry soil, preferred.

Veratri Viridis Radix. Green Hellebore Root.

The dried rhizome of *Veratrum viride* (Melanthaceæ), collected in autumn in the United States and Canada.

Veratria. Veratria.

An Alkaloid obtained from Cevadilla, not quite pure.

Vinum Xericum. Sherry.

A Spanish Wine containing about 17 or 18 per cent. of Alcohol.

Zinci Acetas. Acetate of Zinc.

$ZnO, C_4H_3O_3 + 2HO$ or $\mathbf{Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2\ 2H_2O}$.

Dose—Tonic, 1 to 2 gr. Emetic, 10 to 20 gr.

Zinci Carbonas. Carbonate of Zinc.

$ZnO, CO_2 + 2ZnO + 3HO$ or $\mathbf{ZnCO_3(ZnO)_2\ 3H_2O}$.

Zinci Chloridum. Chloride of Zinc.

$ZnCl$ or $\mathbf{ZnCl_2}$.

Zinci Oxidum. Oxide of Zinc.

ZnO or $\mathbf{ZnO}$.

Dose—2 to 10 gr.

Zinci Sulphas. Sulphate of Zinc.

$Zn\,O, S\,O_3 + 7\,H\,O$ or $\mathbf{Zn\,S\,O_4\,7\,H_2\,O}$.

Dose—Tonic, 1 to 3 gr. Emetic, 10 to 30 gr.

Zinci Valerianas. Valerianate of Zinc.

$Zn\,O, C_{10}\,H_9\,O_3$ or $\mathbf{Zn\,(\,C_5\,H_9\,O_2\,)_2}$.

Dose.—1 to 3 gr.

Zincum.

Zinc of Commerce.

Zincum Granulatum.

Granulated Zinc.

Zingiber. Ginger.

The scraped and dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale* (Zingiberaceæ). West Indies, India, and other countries.

THE EXAMINATIONS
OF
THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN LONDON.

The regular days of meeting for conducting the examinations are the third Wednesday in every month throughout the year, excepting August and September, at 11 A.M.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN EDINBURGH.

The Board meets at such times as suit the amount of business to be transacted. Notice is given in the 'Pharmaceutical Journal' when such meetings are to take place.

CLASSICAL OR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Candidates residing at a distance of more than ten miles from London (or if in Scotland, at that distance from Edinburgh), may, on applying to the Secretary, and enclosing the specified fee, be supplied with a printed form of certificate, to enable them to be examined by any qualified person approved by the Board, *but not being the teacher of the candidate.*

The certificate of examination, duly signed by the Examiner, and delivered to the Secretary, will, if approved by the Board, entitle the candidate to be placed on the register.

⁂ The Middle Class Examinations of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, and the Examination of the College of Preceptors, including Latin as one of the subjects, are accepted on behalf of Registered Apprentices or Students in Pharmacy, in lieu of the examination by the Board of Examiners in Bloomsbury Square, or these Certificates.

Apprentices or Students in Pharmacy, are examined in the following subjects :—

Latin—Translation of a passage from the first book of Cæsar's Commentaries, 'De Bello Gallico.'

Latin Grammar.

English Grammar and Composition.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound; vulgar fractions, and decimals.

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Prescriptions.—The candidate is required to read, without abreviation, autograph prescriptions; to translate them into English; and to render a literal as well as an appropriate translation of the directions for use.

Practical Dispensing.—To weigh, measure, and compound medicines in the most approved manner; to write the directions in concise language as well as in a *neat and distinct* hand, and correctly translate the prescription; finally, to finish and properly direct each package. The candidate will be required to spread plasters with dexterity and neatness.

Pharmacy.—To recognize the several preparations of the Pharmacopœia which are not of a definite chemical nature, such as extracts, tinctures, the simple and the compound powders, etc.; to describe the composition of such as are compound, and to give the proportions of the active ingredients.

Materia Medica.—To recognize the several specimens of roots, barks, leaves, fruits, resins, gums, etc., contained in the Materia Medica of the Pharmacopœia, to give the botanical names of the plants yielding them, the Natural Orders to which they belong, the countries from which they are obtained, and the officinal preparations into which they enter; also, to recognize and describe the sources of the more important animal substances used in medicine.

Botany.—(1) To recognize the more important indigenous medicinal plants. (2) To possess a general knowledge of the elementary structure of plants, and of the stem, root, and leaf, as far as these subjects are treated of in the first 134 pages of Bentley's 'Manual of Botany;' and (3) To know the names of, and to be able to describe the parts of the flower, as far as these are noticed in the above Manual, from pp. 214–217.

Chemistry. -To recognize the several acids, oxides, salts, and other definite chemical bodies ordered in the Pharmacopœia; to describe the processes by which they are produced, the composition of such as are compound, and the decompositions that occur in their production.

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Prescriptions and Posology.—The candidate is required to render in good Latin, prescriptions written in English, to detect errors in written Latin prescriptions, and to discover the occurrence of unusually large doses when such are prescribed.

Practical Dispensing.—If sufficient dexterity has been manifested in ordinary dispensing operations at the Minor Examination, the candidate will not be required to repeat them. He will be examined with reference to his knowledge of the strength of simple solutions ordered in the Pharmacopœia, by which he may be enabled readily to make practical application of such knowledge; also, with reference to the best excipients and methods of manipulation, for forming emulsions with oils, resins, balsams, and other substances not otherwise miscible with aqueous liquids, and for giving a good pilular condition to substances which are administered in that form.

Pharmacy.—The candidate is required to explain the processes employed for the preparation of medicines which have not a definite chemical composition, including maceration, percolation, evaporation, etc., and to manifest an acquaintance with published improved processes for pharmaceutical preparations.

Materia Medica.—The examination will extend to the qualities of drugs, the means of estimating these qualities, and of distinguishing the genuine from the spurious. It will comprise a knowledge of the active proximate constituents of the most important drugs, and of the methods of obtaining these in a separate state and testing their purity.

Botany.—The candidate will be expected (1) To possess a more intimate acquaintance with the parts of the flower than was required at the Minor Examination as well as of the fruit and seed; (2) To know the functions of the different organs of plants; (3) To have a knowledge of the general principles of classification, and of the Linnæan System, and De Candolle's Natural System, as far as these subjects are treated of in Bentley's 'Manual of Botany;' (4) To be able to give in writing the diagnoses of those Natural Orders which contain important indigenous medicinal and economical plants, and to recognize and be able to refer such plants to their respective Natural Orders.

Chemistry.—The examination will comprehend the laws of chemical combination, the means of determining, by tests, the composition of chemical substances used in medicine, and especially of detecting impurities; also, the means of detecting poisons, and the best antidotes for poisons, to be administered in cases of emergency. In this part of the examination will also be comprehended chemical physics, as far as this branch of knowledge is treated of in Fownes's 'Manual of Chemistry.'

EXAMINATION FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

In Business on their own account, provided they have been established for at least 5 years, or are not less than 30 years of age; and also, for persons engaged in the management of the business of a Chemist and Druggist, who are not less than 30 years of age, and who have been so occupied for the term of 5 years.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

1. Reading.
2. Translating literally.
3. Methods of Dispensing the Prescription.
4. Detection of Unusual Doses.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Recognition of Drugs.
2. Names of Plants or Animals yielding them.
3. Habitats and whence imported.
4. Preparations into which they enter.
5. Indications of the Commercial Characters and Qualities of Drugs.

PHARMACY.

1. Recognition of Preparations.
2. Description of their Composition, and Proportions of Active Ingredients.
3. Description of Pharmacopœia Processes.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Recognition of Chemical Substances used in Medicine.
2. Processes for their Preparation.
3. Chemical Composition and Decomposition.
4. Detection of such Impurities as are ordinarily met with.
5. Antidotes for Poisons.
6. Nature and Method of taking Specific Gravities.

BOTANY.

1. Recognition of Important Indigenous Medicinal Plants from Fresh or Dried Specimens.
2. Distinctive Characters of Roots, Stems, Leaves, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, and their Parts.
3. Functions of Roots, Stems, and Leaves.

Candidates passing this Examination are registered as PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, *and are eligible for election as* MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

In the event of a Candidate failing to pass the Examination, the Fee will be returned, less one Guinea; on presenting himself on a future occasion, he will be examined in those subjects only in which he was found deficient.

EXAMINATION PRIZES.

MINOR.

Associates who, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, exhibit a certain proficiency in the several subjects embraced by this Examination, shall, at the end of each Session, be entitled to compete for a PRIZE OF BOOKS, awarded by the Council, to the value of £2.

The Competitive Examination to be a written one, embracing questions on the Translation of Prescriptions, Dispensing, and Pharmacy.

MAJOR.

Associates who exhibit a certain proficiency in the several subjects embraced in this Examination, will be placed on the list of honours; and the Candidates of this Class shall be entitled, at the end of the Session, to compete for the PEREIRA MEDAL.

The Competitive Examination to be a written one, embracing questions on Materia Medica, Botany, and Chemistry.

THE JACOB BELL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two SCHOLARSHIPS (a Senior and a Junior Scholarship) are open for competition annually, and come into operation at the commencement of the Session in October. Candidates for these Scholarships must be Associates, Apprentices, or Students, on the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Senior Scholarship is open to Associates under twenty-four years of age, who have passed the Major Examination.

The Junior Scholarship is open to Associates, Apprentices, or Students, under twenty-one years of age.

The Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society is the school in which the holders of the Scholarship shall pursue their studies.

Each Scholarship is of the annual value of thirty pounds, and is to be held for one year, to which the Council usually add free Laboratory instruction.

Candidates for the Junior Scholarship will be examined in the Latin Grammar, Cæsar *(De Bello Gallico)*, the simple rules of Arithmetic, Fractions and Decimals, English Composition, on a subject either pertaining to English History, Geography, or the advantages of the several sciences; also in Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica.

Candidates for the Senior Scholarship will be examined on the same subjects, with the addition of Celsus, but the examination will be more stringent.

The Examinations for these Scholarships take place in July, and Candidates intending to compete must give notice to the Secretary on or before the 30th of June.

If no competent Candidate offer for one of the Scholarships, the Council will award *two* Scholarships in the other class (whether Senior or Junior), if there be in it two qualified Candidates.

The Council may, at their discretion, withhold or suspend the Scholarships, from misconduct on the part of the Pupil, irregularity of attendance, or other circumstances which, in their opinion, would justify their doing so.

BOTANICAL PRIZE.

A Silver Council Medal is annually offered for the best Herbarium, collected in any part of the United Kingdom, between the first day of May and the first day of July in the year following, and should there be more than one collection possessing such an amount of merit as to entitle the collector to reward, a second prize, consisting of a Bronze Medal, and also Certificates of Merit, will be given at the discretion of the Council. In the event of none of the collections possessing such an amount of merit as to warrant the Council in awarding Medals or Certificates, none will be given.

TABLE OF FEES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXAMINATION OR REGISTRATION FEES.

	£.	s.	d.
Classical (Registered as *Apprentices*)	2	2	0
Minor (Registered as *Assistants*)	3	3	0
Or if not previously registered	5	5	0
Major (Registered as *Pharmaceutical Chemists*)	5	5	0
Or if not previously registered	10	10	0

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Eligible, on application to the Council, to be elected *Apprentices of the Society*..........................	0	10	6
Eligible, on application to the Council, to be elected *Associates of the Society*..........................	0	10	6
Eligible, on application to the Council, to be elected *Members of the Society*	1	1	0

Or a Life Member's Commutation Fee of Twenty Guineas.

LECTURE FEES.

Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Botany, 10s. 6d. each course.

Or, if not connected with the Society, one guinea.

LABORATORY FEES.

HOURS OF STUDY.	1 Month.			2 Months.			3 Months.			5 Months.			10 Months.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9.30 to 5 daily	4	4	0	7	7	0	10	10	0	15	15	0	26	5	0
9.30 to 5—3 days....	2	17	6	4	17	6	6	16	6	10	10	0	17	17	0
9.30 to 5—2 days....	2	2	0	3	10	0	4	17	6	7	7	0	12	12	0
Any 3 hours daily ..	2	17	6	4	17	6	6	16	6	10	10	0	17	17	0
Any 2 hours daily ..	2	2	0	3	10	0	4	17	6	7	7	0	12	12	0

BOOKS.

Specially recommended by the Board of Examiners, as Text-Books.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Selecta è Prescriptis ..	5	0	Pereira's Materia Medica	21	0
British Pharmacopœia..	6	0	Fownes's Chemistry....	12	6
Squire's Companion to do.	8	6	Redwood's Pharmacy...	6	6
Bentley's Botany	12	6	Lindley's School Botany	5	6

THE
NATURAL ORDERS OF PLANTS,
WITH THEIR ESSENTIAL CHARACTERS,

A KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH IS REQUIRED IN THE

Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

CLASS I.
EXOGENÆ v. DICOTYLEDONES.
SUB-CLASS 1.—THALAMIFLORÆ.

Note.—The Candidate will be required to give the diagnoses of the following Natural Orders in writing, and to be able to refer any plant contained in them, when presented to him, to its proper Order.

Ranunculaceæ. *Gen.* Aconitum—Delphinium—Helleborus.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 3–6. *Petals* 5 or more, rarely 0. *Stamens* usually many. *Anthers* adnate, opening lengthwise. *Carpels* many, distinct or united into a single pistil. *Seeds* erect or pendulous. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ Distinguished from Rosaceæ by a *deciduous calyx, to which the stamens do not adhere.* (LINDLEY.) Aconite, Hellebore, Podophyllum.

Papaveraceæ. *Gen.* Papaver—Chelidonium.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 2, deciduous. *Corolla* regular, of 4 petals. *Stamens* gen. many, free. *Ovary* free. *Placentas* parietal, usually projecting. *Seeds* many. *Stigmas* as many as the placentas, simple or lobed, the lobes of adjoining stigmas combining, thus appearing (falsely) to be opposite to the placentas. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ Distinguished from Cystaceæ by the *deciduous calyx;* from Ranunculaceæ and Nymphaceæ by the *par. placenta* and from Brassicaceæ and Cruciferæ *by the Stamens not being tetradynamous.* (LINDLEY.) White and Red Poppy.

Cruciferæ. *Gen.* Brassica—Cheiranthus—Sinapis.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 4. *Corolla* cruciform, of 4 petals. *Stamens* 6, tetradynamous; two shorter opposite the lateral petals. *Ovary* free, with marginal placentas meeting in the middle. *Stigmas* 2, opposite to the placentas (or rather, alternate with them, lobing and combining). *Fruit* a silique or silicle, the valves opposite the shorter stamens. (BABINGTON.) Mustard, Horseradish.

⁂ No other order has *tetradynamous stamens.* (LINDLEY.)

Malvaceæ. *Gen.* Malva. Althæa.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 5, 4, or 3, more or less connected below, often double, valvate in the bud. *Petals* as many as sepals, adnate to base of stamens, twisted in the bud. *Stamens* many, connected at the base into a short tube. *Anthers* 1 celled, reniform, bursting transversely. *Ovary* formed by the union of several carpels round a common axis. *Carpels* 1, or many seeded *Flowers,* axillary. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *valvate calyx* and *columnar stamens,* afford a certain characteristic of this order. (LINDLEY.) Cotton Wool, Marshmallow.

SUB-CLASS 2.—CALYCIFLORÆ.

Leguminosæ or Fabaceæ. *Gen.* Cytisus—Ulex—Trifolium—Vicia.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior. *Sepals* 5, more or less combined, odd one inferior. *Corolla* papilionaceous (in our plants), inserted into the base of the calyx. *Petals* 5, odd one superior. *Stamens* 10 (in our plants), mono—or diadelphous. *Ovary* free, 1 celled. *Fruit* a legume. *Style* from the upper suture. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *papilionaceous flowers* characterise the European Flora of this order, but in other countries it varies much from that structure. (LINDLEY.) Acacia, Broom, Calabar Bean, Cassia, Catechu, Copaiba, Indigo, Kino, Liquorice, Logwood, Red Sandal, Senna, Tamarinds, Tragacanth, Balsams of Peru and Tolu.

Rosaceæ. *Gen.* Potentilla—Rubus—Rosa—Pyrus.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 4-5 parted, or 8-10 parted in two rows, free, or adhering to and enclosing the ovary; odd lobe superior. *Petals* usually 5, equal perigynous. *Stamens* perigynous, usually indefinite. *Carpels* several, or solitary, distinct or combined with each other, or with the calyx. *Styles* distinct, often lateral. *Fruit* various. *Leaves* alternate, usually compound, with stipules. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ These plants resemble Ranunculaceæ, but are known by their *perigynous Stamens* and *permanent Calyx.* (LINDLEY.) Almond, Cherry—Laurel, Kousso, Prune, Rose.

Cucurbitaceæ. *Gen.* Bryonia—Cucumis.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 5 toothed, tube adnate with the ovary. *Corolla* 5 cleft, often scarcely distinguishable from the calyx, netted with veins. *Stamens* 5, more or less cohering. *Anthers* sinuose. *Ovary*

3–5 celled, or spuriously 1 celled. *Placentas* parietal. *Style* short. *Stigmas* lobed. *Fruit* more or less succulent. *Seeds* flat in an aril. *Plants* succulent; climbing, with extra-axillary tendrils. Often monœcious or diœcious. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ These are *climbing* plants, with *fleshy fruit*, and *unisexual yellow or green flowers*. (LINDLEY.) Colocynth, Elaterium.

Umbelliferæ or Apiaceæ. *Gen.* Daucus—Pastinaca—Apium—Fœniculum—Petroselinum—Anethum—Pimpinella—Coriandrum—Conium—Æthusa.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* adherent with the ovary, 5 toothed, teeth minute, often obsolete. *Corolla* of 5 petals, sometimes very unequal, the outer ones the largest. *Stamens* 5, alternate with the petals, inserted on the under side of a thick fleshy disk, at the base of the styles. *Styles* 2. *Carpels* 2, combined, attached near the apex to a central axis, usually separating when ripe. *Leaves* alternate, generally compound, and embracing the stem. *Flowers* in umbels. *Herbs.* (HOOKER AND ARNOTT.)

⁂ The *Flowers growing in Umbels*, the *superior Petals turned in at their points*, and the *inferior fruit, which splits into halves*, are sufficient to distinguish this order. Anise, Ammoniacum, Assafœtida, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Galbanum, Hemlock, Sumbul. (LINDLEY.)

Compositæ or Asteraceæ. *Gen.* Pyrethrum—Anthemis—Cnicus—Tussilago—Artemisia—Leontodon—Lactuca—Cichorium.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* surrounded by an involucæ, formed of scales, collected together in a head looking like a single flower. *Calyx* superior, limb inconspicuous, or forming a toothed, bristly, or feathery pappus. *Corolla* tubular or ligulate. *Stamens* 5, invested in the tube. *Anthers* united into a tube surrounding the style. *Fruit* indehiscent, dry. (BABINGTON.) Arnica, Chamomile, Dandelion, Lettuce, Pellitory, Santonica.

Gentianaceæ. *Gen.* Gentiana—Erythræa—Menyanthes.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, divided, persistent. *Corolla* regular, 4–8 fid, hypogynous, marcescent, imbricate and twisted, rarely induplicate in the bud. *Stamens* inserted on the corolla, as many as the segments. *Ovary* of 2 carpels, with the edges slightly inflexed or meeting. *Capsule* or *Berry* many-seeded, generally 2 valved. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *ribbed leaves*, or *parietal placenta* distinguish these from other monopetalous plants. In *Menyanthes trifoliata*, however, the leaves are 3 lobed instead of 3 ribbed, and in Villarsia are like those of the water lily. (LINDLEY.) Chiretta, Gentian.

Solanaceæ. *Gen.* Solanum.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, 5—rarely 4—parted, persistent. *Corolla* hypogynous, regular or slightly irregular, 5 cleft, deciduous, plicate in bud; the lobes imbricate or imbricate-plicate (in Solanum valvate). *Stamens* 4–5 inserted on the corolla, alternate with the lobes. *Ovary* 1–2—or 4—celled. *Stigma* simple, rarely lobed. *Pericarp* 1–2 or 4–celled. *Seeds* many. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ In the European Flora this order is distinguished by its *superior many-seeded ovary*, *axile placentæ*, and *regular flowers*, and by having *as many stamens as there are lobes to the corolla.* (LINDLEY.) Capsicum, Dulcamara.

Atropaceæ. *Gen.* Datura—Hyoscyamus—Atropa.

Diagnosis—In habit, leaf, inflorescence, calyx, ovary, fruit, and seeds, the Atropaceæ agree essentially with the Solanaceæ, but they differ in the *æstivation* of their corollas, being more or less *imbricated*, instead of *valvate;* in the *lobes* of the *corolla* being frequently somewhat *unequal*, in 1 or more stamens being more frequently *sterile;* and in the anthers being either *introrse* or *extrorse*, and always *dehiscing longitudinally*. (BENTLEY.) Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Tobacco.

Scrophulariaceæ. *Gen.* Digitalis

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 4–5 cleft, persistent. *Corolla irregular*, or 2 lipped or personate, deciduous, imbricate in the bud. *Stamens* on the corolla, usually 4, didynamous, or 2 or 5. *Ovary* free, 2–celled. *Style* simple. *Stigma* 2–lobed. *Fruit* capsular, 2–celled; *placentas* attached to the dissepiment or ultimately central. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *absence of a 4-lobed ovary*, distinguishes this order from the *Labiatæ*, and their ovary containing *more ovules than one in each cell*, from the *Verbenaceæ*. (LINDLEY.)

Labiatæ. *Gen.* Mentha—Salvia—Lavandula—Marrubium.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* tubular, regular or 2 lipped, persistent. *Corolla* 2 lipped, upper lip entire or bifid, lower 3–fid. *Stamens* 4, didynamous, rarely 2. *Ovary* free, 4–lobed. *Style* 1, from the base of the lobes. *Stigma* bifid. *Fruit* in 1–4 nut-like portions. *Flowers* often forming 2 cymes so placed as to resemble a whorl. (BABINGTON.) Lavender, Peppermint, Rosemary, Spearmint.

Convolvulaceæ. *Gen.* Convolvulus.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, 5 parted, persistent, imbricate, often unequal. *Corolla* hypogynous, regular, plaited, deciduous. *Stamens* 4–5 from near the base of the corolla. *Ovary* of 2–4 cells, few-seeded, surrounded by an annular hypogynous disk. *Style* 1, rarely 2. *Capsule* with the valves separating from the edges of the dissepiments, or bursting transversely. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The remarkably *imbricated calyx* and *turning habit* are distinctive characters of this order among European Flora, although many others possess the latter character also. (LINDLEY.) Jalap—Scammony.

Polygonaceæ. *Gen.* Polygonum—Rumex.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* 3–6 parted, imbricate. *Stamens* definite, from the base of the perianth. *Ovary*, 1, free, with 1 erect ovule. *Styles* and *Stigmas*, several. *Fruit* not bursting, a triangular nut, naked or covered by the enlarged perianth. *Stipules* usually cohering in the shape of ochreæ. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *triangular fruit*, combined with *ochreate stipules*, are certain signs of this order, although the latter character is possessed by *Alchemilla*. (LINDLEY.) Rhubarb.

Euphorbiaceæ. *Gen.* Euphorbia—Mercurialis.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* monœcious. *Perianth* lobed or none. *Male-Flowers* of 1 or more stamens. *Anthers* 2–celled. *Female-Flowers* of 1 superior, 2–3 celled ovary. *Styles* 2–3. *Stigma* compound or simple. *Capsule* opening with elasticity, cells 2–3, with 1 or 2 suspended seeds in each. *Radicle* superior. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The *tricoccous fruit*, together with *unisexual flowers*, distinctly marks the order. (LINDLEY.) Cascarilla, Castor Oil, Croton Oil, Kamela.

CLASS II.

ENDOGENÆ AND MONOCOTYLEDONES.

SUB-CLASS 2.—PETALOIDEÆ.

Orchidaceæ. *Gen.* Orchis.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 3, usually coloured. *Petals* 3, 2 above and 1 below (lip), frequently lobed and spurred, and unlike the others. *Stamens* 3, united in a central column, 2 lateral abortive, or the middle one abortive. *Pollen* powdery or adhering in masses. *Ovary* 1 celled, inferior, with 3 parietal placentas. *Style* forming part of the column with the stamens. *Stigma* a viscid space in front of the column. *Capsule* 3 valved. *Seeds* very many, minute. *Testa* loose, netted. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ The gynandrous flowers are a certain mark of this order. (LINDLEY.)

Iridaceæ. *Gen.* Iris—Crocus.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* tubular, 6 parted, petal-like, in 2 unequal rows. *Stamens* 3, epigynous, opposite the outer segments of the perianth. *Anthers* bursting outwards. *Ovary* inferior, 3 celled. *Style* 1. *Stigmas* 3, dilated, often like petals. *Capsule* 3 celled, 3 valved; valves bearing the dissepiments in the middle. *Seeds* many. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ They are the only ***triandrous endogens*** with a ***superior perianth***. (LINDLEY.)

Liliaceæ. *Gen.* Allium—Scilla.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* inferior, petal-like, 6 leaved, 6 parted, or with 6 teeth. *Stamens* 6, inserted into the receptacle or on the perianth. *Anthers* bursting inwards. *Ovary* superior, 3 celled. *Ovules* many in each cell. *Style* 1. *Stigmas* 3 or 1. *Fruit* dry, capsular, bursting with 3 valves, bearing the dissepiment on their middle. (BABINGTON.)

Melanthaceæ. *Gen.* Colchicum.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* inferior, 6–7 parted. *Stamens* 6, on the receptacle or perianth. *Anthers* attached below their middle, bursting outwards. *Ovaries* superior, 1 of 3 cells, or 3 of 1 cell, more or less connected. *Ovules* many. *Style* 1–3. *Fruit* bursting inwards, of 3 separate 1 celled follicles, or more or less combined into a 3 celled septicidal capsule. (BABINGTON.)

⁂ No other endogens have a ***3 parted superior pistil*** and ***6 stamens***, with the ***anthers turned outwards***. (LINDLEY.)

SUB-CLASS 3.—GLUMACEÆ.

Graminaceæ. *Gen.* Avena—Hordeum—Secale—Triticum.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* perfect or unisexual, 1–2 or more seated on a common axis, which is contained within an involucre of 2 (or 1) valves (glumes) or rarely none, the whole forming a locusta or spikelet. Each flower of 1 or 2 scales (paleæ) of which the outer or lower is simple and usually keeled, the inner with 2 veins or keels. *Hypogynous scales* 2, 3, or none. *Anthers* versatile, notched at both ends. *Ovary* 1 celled. *Styles* usually 2, rarely 1, or 3. *Leaves* with split sheaths. (BABINGTON).

PERCOLATION.

The process of Percolation may be most efficiently conducted by means of a simple apparatus consisting of 1st, a block tin cylinder, 10 inches by 4, with a handle on one side—a small tap on the other (so placed that all the liquid will drain off entirely), and between the two on the outside a perpendicular tube, the lower end of which enters the cylinder at the bottom. 2nd, an inner cylinder with cover and perforated bottom, fitting tight in the outer cylinder. 3rd, a perforated diaphragm, with rim and handle, for confining the ingredients.

To use the apparatus, place one or more discs of filtering paper on the bottom of the inner cylinder; pack in the ingredients (in a state of coarse powder) loosely or firmly, according to their nature; place the diaphragm on the top, and pour the menstruum down the outer tube until it rises through the ingredients to the surface of the diaphragm; now raise the latter a little to allow for expansion, put on the lid, and after standing 48 hours pour the remainder of the menstruum on the diaphragm until the proper quantity has passed through. Heat may be applied to the bottom of the apparatus in making Concentrated Infusions.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

Acid, Hydrocyanic—Carbonate of ammonia, Solution of chlorine or nitro-hydrochloric acid, mixed with water; Hydrated peroxide of iron, or tincture of perchloride of iron, saturatad with carbonate of ammonia. Cold affusion to the head and neck. Ammonia to the nostrils. Artificial respiration of air impregnated with ammonia.

Acids, Mineral—Magnesia. Chalk or whiting, with Milk. Soap suds. Olive oil. Demulcent drinks.

Acids, Vegetable—Neutralize the acid as before, and use the stomach pump, or emetics.

Alkalies—Weak acids, as vinegar and water. Olive oil. Acidulous demulcent drinks.

Æther and Alcohol—Stomach pump, or emetics. Cold affusion. Ammonia. Coffee.

Antimony—Vomiting to be promoted by tepid water. Astringent infusions of tea, oak bark, tannin, &c.; afterwards, opiates, warm bath, mustard poultices, &c.

Arsenic—Oil and water, equal parts. Hydrated peroxide of iron, or tincture of perchloride of iron, saturated with carbonate of ammonia. Animal charcoal. Stomach Pump. Opiates. Demulcent drinks.

Baryta, Salts of—Sulphate of magnesia, soda, or alum. Stomach pump or emetics. For the *Carbonate,* sulphate of magnesia and vinegar.

Belladonna, Colchicum, Digitalis, Hemlock, &c.—Emetics, followed by castor oil, with laudanum, and the depressing effects counteracted by sal volatile and brandy.

Chloroform—Fresh Air. Artificial respiration. Water *sprinkled*, not *dashed* on the face.

Copper, Salts of—Warm water. The whites of eggs. Castor Oil. Demulcent drinks.

Iodine—Emetics. Amylaceous fluids, as starch, arrowroot, gruel, &c.

Irritant Gases—Removal to pure air, inhalation of ammonia, ether, or the vapour of warm water.

Lead, Salts of—Emetics, or the stomach pump. Sulphate of soda or magnesia dissolved in water. For the *Carbonate of Lead*, the sulphate of magnesia should be dissolved in dilute vinegar. Castor oil.

Mercury, Salts of—Promote vomiting by giving large quantities of warm water containing albumen. The whites and yolks of eggs. Gluten. Flour and water; Opiates, Demulcent drinks. Chlorate of potash, to prevent salivation.

Mad Dogs, Bites of—Wash the wound with warm vinegar and water, dry, and apply nitrate of silver, butter of antimony, or hydrochloric acid.

Nux Vomica and Strychnia—Emetics in full doses. sal volatile, extract of indian hemp.

Opium, Preparations of—The Stomach Pump must be immediately used, or emetics of sulphate of zinc, mustard, &c., given, the patient being prevented from going to sleep by means of cold affusion, walking about, flagellating the legs with a wet towel, electro-magnetic shocks, strong coffee, or green tea, &c.; laxative enemas must be given if the poison has passed into the bowels.

Silver, Salts of—Common salt dissolved in water.

Zinc, Salts of—Milk and albuminous drinks. Strong tea, or other astringent infusion; afterwards, castor oil.

TABLE

Shewing the proportions in which some of the more powerful Medicines are contained in their Pharmacopœial Compounds.

ANTIMONY.

Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.	*Sulphide*	1 part in 5.
Pulv. Antimonialis	*Oxide*	1 part in 3.
Ung. Antim. Tart.	*Tartrate*	1 part in 5.
Vin. Antimoniale	*Tartrate*	2 grs. in 1 fl. oz.

ARSENIOUS ACID.

Liq. Arsenicalis	4 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
„ Arsen. Hydrochlor.	4 grs. in 1 fl. oz.

ATROPIA.

Liquor. Atropiæ	*Atropia*	4 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
„ Atropiæ Sulph.	*Sulphate*	4 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
Unguent. Atropiæ	*Atropia*	8 grs. in 1 oz.

BELLADONNA.

Linin. Belladonna	*Root*	1 oz. in 1 fl. oz.
Tinct. Belladonnæ	*Leaves*	1 oz. in 20 fl. oz.

CANTHARIDES.

Acetum Cantharides	2 oz. in 20 fl. oz.
Charta Epispastica	1 part in 8.
Emp. Calefaciens	1 part in 24.
„ Cantharidis	1 part in 3.
Liq. Epispasticus	1 oz. in 2½ fl. oz.
Tinct. Cantharidis	5½ grs. in 1 fl. oz.
Cantharidis	1 part in 8 nearly

CHLOROFORMUM.

Æther Chloricus	*not officinal*	1 volume in 10.
Linim. Chloroformi		1 volume in 2.
Spiritus Chloroformi		1 volume in 20.
Tinctura Chloroformi Co.		1 volume in 10.

CINCHONA.

Decoct. Cinchonæ	*Yellow Bark*	27½ grs. in 1 fl.oz.
Extract Cinchonæ Liq.	*do.*	4 drs. in 1 fl.dr.
Infus. Cinchonæ	*do.*	22 grs. in 1 fl.oz.
Mist. Ferri Aromat.	*Pale Bark*	1 oz. in 16 fl.oz.
Tinct. Cinchonæ	*Yellow Bark*	88 grs. in 1 fl.oz.
" " Co.	*Pale Bark*	44 grs. in 1 fl.oz.

COLCHICUM.

Tinctura Colchici	*Seed*	54½ grs. in 1 fl.oz.
Vinum Colchici	*Corm*	88 grs. in 1 fl.oz.

DIGITALIS.

Infusum Digitalis	*Leaves*	8 grs. in 1 fl.oz.
Tinctura Digitalis	*do.*	54½ grs. in 1 fl.oz.

ERGOTA.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquid.	*Powder*	1 oz. in 1 fl.oz.
Infusum Ergotæ	*do.*	11 grs. in 1 fl.oz.
Tinctura Ergotæ	*do.*	109 grs. in 1 fl.oz.

HEMLOCK.

Cataplasma Conii	*Powdered Leaves*	1 part in 4.
Tinctura Conii	*Fruit*	54½ grs. in 1 fl.oz.
Vapor Coniæ	*Extract*	60 grs. in 10 fl.oz

IPECACUANHA.

Pil. Conii Comp.	1 part in 6.
„ Ipecac. c. Scilla	1 part in 16½
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.	1 part in 10.
Troch. Ipecacuanhæ	¼ gr. in each.
„ Morph. et Ipec.	1-12th gr. in each.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ	22 grs. in 1 fl.oz.

IODINE.

Linim. Iodi..	*Iodide* *Iodide of Potassium*	54½ grs. 22 grs.	in 1 fl.oz.
„ Potass. Iodid.	*Iodide of Potassium*	64 grs. in 1 fl.oz.	
Liquor Iodi..	*Iodine* *Iodide of Potassium*	20 grs. 30 grs.	in 1 fl.oz.
Pil. Ferri Iodid.	*Iodide of Iron*	about 1 gr. in 3.	
Syr. Ferri Iodid.	*Iodide of Iron*	4·3 grs. in 1 fl.dr.	
Tinct. Iodi ..	*Iodine* *Iodide of Potassium*	11 grs. 5½ grs.	in 1 fl.oz.
Ung. Cadmii Iodid.	*Iodide of Cadmium*	62 grs. in 1 oz.	
„ Iodi ..	*Iodine* *Iodide of Potassium*	16 grs. 16 grs.	in 1 oz.
„ Plumb. Iodid.	*Iodide of Lead*	62 grs. in 1 oz.	
„ Sulph. Iodid.	*Iodide of Sulphur*	30 grs. in 1 oz.	
Vapor Iodi ..	*Tincture of Iodine*	1 fl.dr. to 1 fl.oz.	

MERCURY.

Emp. Hydrarg.	*Oxide*	1 part in 3.
„ „ c. Ammon...	*do.*	1 part in 5.
Hydrarg. c. Creta ..	*do.*	1 part in 3.
Linim. Hydrargyri..	*Ointment*	1 part in 3.
Liquor. Hydrarg. Nit. Ac.	*Metal*	1 oz. in 1½ fl.oz.
„ „ Perchlor...	*Perchloride*	10 grs. in 20 fl.oz.

Lotio Hydrarg. Flava	*Perchloride*	36 grs. in 20 fl. oz.
„ „ Nigra	*Subchloride*	60 grs. in 20 fl. oz.
Pil. Hydrargyri	*Oxide*	1 part in 3.
„ „ Subchlor. Co.	*Subchloride*	1 gr. in 5.
Suppos. Hydrargyri	*Ointment*	1 part in 3.
Ung. Hydrargyri	*Oxide*	1 part in 2.
„ „ Co.	*do.*	1 part in 4½.
„ „ Am.	*Am-Chloride*	62 grs. in 1 oz.
„ „ Iod. Rub.	*Iodide*	16 grs. in 1 oz.
„ „ Nitrat.	*Metal*	1 oz. in 12 oz.
„ „ Oxid. Rub.	*Red Oxide*	62 grs. in 1 oz.
„ „ Subchlor.	*Subchloride*	80 grs. in 1 oz.

OPIUM.

Confectio Opii	*Powder*	1 part in 40 nearly.
Emplastrum Opii	*do.*	1 part in 10.
Enema Opii	*Tincture*	15 m. in 1 fl. oz.
Extract. Opii	*Gum*	about 1 part from 2.
„ „ Liq.	*Extract*	nearly 22 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
Linim. Opii	*Tincture*	1 vol. in 2.
Liq. Morph. Acet.	*Morphiæ Acet.*	4 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
„ „ Hydrochlor.	*Morphiæ Hyd.*	4 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
Pil. Ipecac. c Scillæ	*Powder*	1 part in 16½ nearly
„ Plumb. c. Opio	*do.*	1 part in 8.
„ Saponis Co.	*do.*	1 part in 6.
Pulv. Creta. Ar. c. Opio	*do.*	1 part in 40.
„ Ipecac. Comp.	*do.*	1 part in 10.
„ Kino Comp.	*do.*	1 part in 20.
„ Opii Comp.	*do.*	1 part in 10.
Tinct. Camph. Comp.	*do.*	2 grs. in 1 fl. oz.

Tinct. Opii	*Powder*	nearly 4 grs. in 1 fl. dr.
„ „ Ammon.	*do.*	5 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
Trochisci Morphia	*Morphiæ Hyd.*	1-36 gr. in each.
„ „ et Ipecac.	*do.*	1-36 gr. in each.
„ Opii	*Extract*	1-10th gr. in each.
Ung. Gallæ c. Opio	*Powder*	32 gr. in 1 oz.
Vinum Opii	*Extract*	22 grs. in 1 fl. oz.

SCAMMONY.

Conf. Scammonii	*Gum*	1 part in 3 nearly.
Ext. Coloc. Comp.	*Resin*	1 part in 7 nearly.
Mist. Scammonii	*do.*	2 grs. in 1 fl. oz.
Pil. Coloc. Comp.	*Gum*	1 part in 3 nearly.
„ „ et Hyos.	*do.*	1 part in 4½ nearly.
Pulv. Scammon. Co.	*do.*	1 part in 2.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BRITISH WEIGHTS.

1 pound...lb. = 16 oz. or 7000 grains = 453·5925 grammes.
1 ounce ...oz. = 437·5 ″ = 28·3495 ″
1 grain ...gr. = $\frac{1}{252\cdot458}$ cub. inch water 0·0648 ″

FRENCH METRICAL WEIGHTS.

1 kilogramme (Gr. Chilioi 1000) = 1000 gram. or 35oz. 19.8 gr.
1 hectogramme (Gr. Hecaton 100) = 100 ″ ″ 3oz. 231½ ″
1 decagramme (Gr. Deca. 10) = 10 ″ ″ 154¼ ″
1 gramme = 1 cub. centim. of water at 4° C. nearly 15½ ″
1 decigramme (Lat. Decem 10) = ·1 ″ ″ 1½ ″
1 centigramme (Lat. Centum 100) = ·01 ″ ″ $\frac{1}{7}$ ″
1 milligramme (Lat. Mille. 1000) = ·001 ″ ″ $\frac{1}{70}$ ″

BRITISH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 gallon...C. = 8 pints = 70,000 gr. of water or 4·543487 litres.
1 pint ...O. = 20 fl.oz. = 8750·0 gr. ″ ″ 0 567936 ″
1 fl.oz. fl.oz. = 8 fl.dr. = 437·5 gr. ″ ″ 0 028396 ″
1 fl.dr. fl.dr. = 60 min. = 54·68 gr. ″ ″ 0·003549 ″
1 minim min. = = 0·91 gr. ″ ″ 0·000059 ″

FRENCH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 litre = 1000 cub. cent. or 1000 gram., nearly 35¼ oz.
1 decilitre = 100 ″ 1·5432 ″ ″ 3½ ″
1 centilitre = 10 ″ 0·1543 ″ ″ 170 min.
1 millitre = 1 ″ 0·0154 ″ ″ 17 ″

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

BRITISH.	FRENCH.
1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches.	*1 metre = 39·37079 inches.
1 foot = 12 ″	1 decimetre = 3·93708 ″
1 inch $\frac{1}{39\cdot13931}$ sec. pendulum	1 centimetre = 0·39371 ″
1 line = $\frac{1}{12}$ ″	1 millimetre = 0·03937 ″

* A metre = the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

ELEMENTARY BODIES CONTAINED IN THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

ELEMENTARY BODIES.	SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENTS.			
	Old System.		New System.	
Aluminium	Al	13·75	**Al**	**27·5**
Antimony (*Stibium*)	Sb	122	**Sb**	**122**
Arsenic	As	75	**As**	**75**
Barium	Ba	68·5	**Ba**	**137**
Bismuth	Bi	210	**Bi**	**210**
Boron	B	11	**B**	**11**
Bromine	Br	80	**Br**	**80**
Cadmium	Cd	56	**Cd**	**112**
Calcium	Ca	20	**Ca**	**40**
Carbon	C	6	**C**	**12**
Cerium	Ce	46	**Ce**	**92**
Chlorine	Cl	35·5	**Cl**	**35·5**
Chromium	Cr	26·25	**Cr**	**52·5**
Copper (*Cuprum*)	Cu	31-75	**Cu**	**63·5**
Gold (*Aurum*)	Au	196·5	**Au**	**196·5**
Hydrogen	H	1	**H**	**1**
Iodine	I	127	**I**	**127**
Iron (*Ferrum*)	Fe	28	**Fe**	**56**
Lead (*Plumbum*)	Pb	103·5	**Pb**	**207**
Lithium	L	7	**L**	**7**
Magnesium	Mg	12	**Mg**	**24**
Manganese	Mn	27·5	**Mn**	**55**
Mercury (*Hydrargyrum*)	Hg	100	**Hg**	**200**
Nitrogen	N	14	**N**	**14**
Oxygen	O	8	**O**	**16**
Phosphorus	P	31	**P**	**31**
Platinum	Pt	98·5	**Pt**	**197**
Potassium (*Kalium*)	K	39	**K**	**39**
Silver (*Argentum*)	Ag	108	**Ag**	**108**
Sodium (*Natrium*)	Na	23	**Na**	**23**
Sulphur	S	16	**S**	**32**
Tin (*Stannum*)	Sn	59	**Sn**	**118**
Zinc	Zn	32·5	**Zn**	**65**